Payroll Handbook for Small Communities

May 2003





State of Alaska Frank Murkowski, Governor



Department of Community and Economic Development Edgar Blatchford, Commissioner

Acknowledgments

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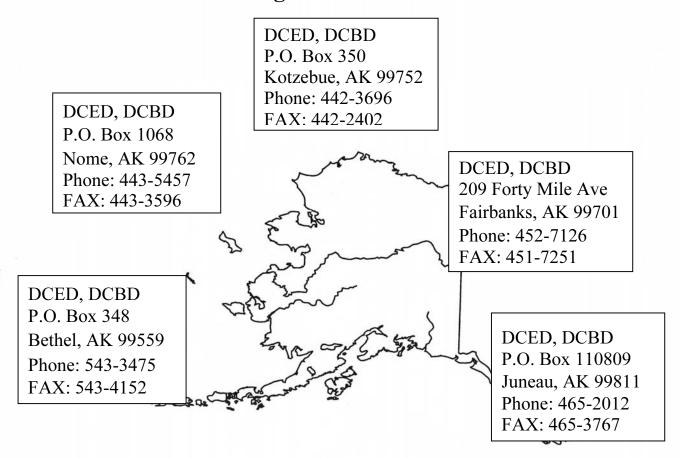
Bookkeeper's Checklist for Payroll Preparation

This checklist may be helpful in making sure you complete the tasks needed to prepare a payroll.

- Every employer must have a federal employer identification number (EIN). Find out if your community has one. If not, apply for an EIN. (See pages 37 and 38 of this Handbook.)
- ◆ Every employer must also have a State of Alaska employer identification number (SEIN). Find out if your community has one. If not, apply for a SEIN. (See page 39 of this Handbook.)
- ♦ Review the community's policies and procedures to determine pay rates for job classes. Also review policies on overtime payments. If the community doesn't have an established pay rate for jobs on the payroll or an overtime policy, the city or village council needs to set one up. Contact the closest regional office of the Division of Community & Business Development (DCBD) for help.
- Review current federal and State tax laws and regulations to determine tax rates, withholding requirements, payment procedures, and reporting requirements. Make sure you have the most current copies of all forms and IRS Circular E. (See this Handbook and other tax and payroll documents available from DCBD.)
- ♦ Make sure all employees have a current W-4 on file. Every new employee must complete a W-4 before beginning work. (See pages 20 and 21 of this Handbook.)
- Review the community's payroll record keeping system to make sure the following records are kept:
 - ✓ Current pay rates for all employees. (See page 22 of this Handbook.)
 - ✓ Time sheets or time cards to record hours worked. (See pages 24 and 25 of this Handbook.)
 - ✓ Leave slips to record leave used. (See page 26 of this Handbook.)
 - ✓ Pay records for each employee, summarized by quarter. (See page 27 of this Handbook.)
 - ✓ Payroll journal combining all information from individual pay records. (See page 28 of this Handbook.)
 - ✓ A copy of the statement of earnings and deductions given to each employee. (See pages 29 and 30 of this Handbook.)
 - ✓ Copies of tax payments, quarterly tax returns, and correspondence with the IRS and State Department of Labor.
- ♦ Make sure the community has Workers' Compensation Insurance and premiums are paid.
- ◆ Examine the checking account before paying payroll to make sure enough money is available to cover the pay checks, the withholding, and the employer costs for FICA, ESC, and FUTA (if required). Even if you do not have money to pay your taxes, compete and submit your tax reports. If you don't do this you will receive penalties from the IRS. Do not pay wages without paying the taxes that are owed!
- Finally, do the payroll and pay your taxes. Keep up the good work!

Where can I get Help?

Department of Community & Economic Development Division of Community & Business Development (DCBD) Regional Offices



DCED, DCBD P.O. Box 790 Dillingham, AK 99576 Phone. 842-5135 FAX: 842-5140

DCED, DCBD 550 W. 7th Ave., Suite 1770 Anchorage, AK 99501 Phone: 269-4501 FAX: 269-4539

Preface

This updated *Payroll Handbook* includes tax forms and regulation changes effective January 2002. The *Payroll Handbook* has three chapters and an appendix. The first chapter covers some of the basic information on labor laws that all employers should be familiar with. Chapter 2 reviews what records are needed to do payroll. Each record is briefly described and samples are shown. Chapter 3 has a step by step process to complete payroll records. The chapter also has examples of how these records are filled out. The appendix has more detail on the federal and State laws. Finally, all the forms used to record payroll information are located at the end of this document.

By reviewing this Handbook you'll become more familiar with:

- ➤ Why you need payroll records.
- ➤ How to set up personnel records for tax purposes.
- Labor laws affecting wage rates & payroll record requirements.
- ➤ How to figure federal and State payroll taxes.
- ➤ How to create and maintain payroll records.
- ➤ How to pay payroll taxes.



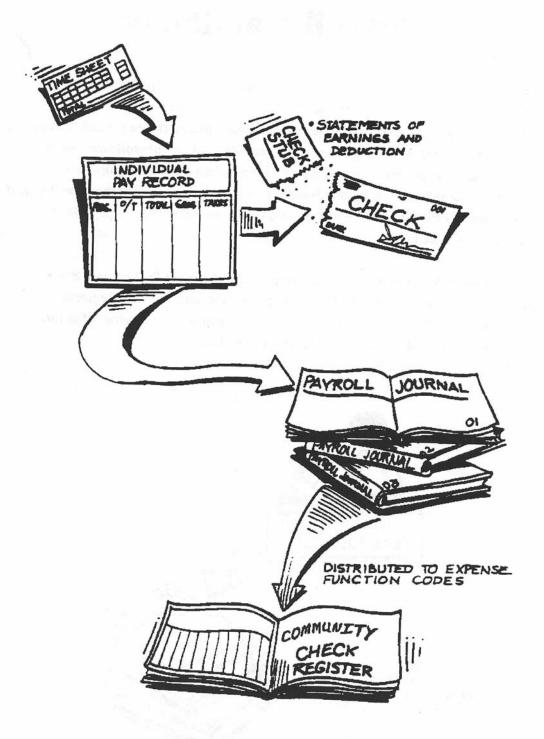
Payroll Handbook

Introduction

As a bookkeeper for a small city or village, you probably figure paychecks and payroll taxes, keep payroll and personnel records, and pay payroll taxes to the federal and State governments. If you've been successfully doing this job for a long time, the information in this Handbook may not be new. On the other hand, if you're new on the job or have had trouble doing the community's payroll, this Handbook will be useful.

This Handbook will help you prepare payroll and meet federal and State payroll tax requirements. Call any office of the Division of Community & Business Development, Department of Community and Economic Development, for further assistance on payroll record keeping and paying taxes.





Payroll Record Keeping

Chapter 1 The Basics

Doing payroll isn't hard, but it is important.

Correctly paying wages and taxes is critical to any employer, including municipalities and villages. Community bookkeepers must be careful and follow federal and State payroll tax requirements. Otherwise, the community may lose property to the federal government for back taxes owed and workers may lose social security and unemployment benefits. By keeping accurate payroll records and paying the taxes owed, your community can avoid fines or even criminal prosecution.

Knowing the difference between wage, salaried, and contract employees.

This Handbook assumes you're figuring payroll for hourly wage employees. There are other classes of employees that are treated differently when calculating payroll. For example, salaried employees aren't usually paid overtime. A person working under contract doesn't usually have federal withholding and social security taxes withheld.

Since most people working for small communities earn an hourly wage, this Handbook explains payroll for wage employees. Before we go further, let's look at some of the differences between salaried employees, contract employees, and employees earning an hourly wage.

Wages or Salary?

The terms "wages" and "salaries" are often considered to mean the same thing; they aren't. Wages are payments to an employee based on an hourly rate multiplied by the hours worked. Salary, on the other hand, is an agreed monthly payment to the employee based on working a normal number of hours per month or year. However, if a salaried employee works longer than 40 hours a week, he/she isn't entitled to overtime.

An employee is hired either as an hourly employee or as a salaried employee. Whether salaried or wage, an employee's payroll deductions are figured in the same way; that is, the amount of wages or salary multiplied by the appropriate withholding percentage for the pay period. Pay for salaried employees is easier to calculate since, normally, the gross amount earned is the same for every pay period. The important difference between these two classes of employees is that overtime is seldom paid to salaried employees.

Employee or Contractor?



Now, let's look at the difference between employees (salaried or wage) and contractors. It's important to know the difference because you don't normally withhold taxes or pay benefits, such as unemployment insurance, for independent contractors. However, sometimes it's hard to tell the difference between an employee and a contractor.

Review <u>Circular E, Employer's Tax Guide</u>, for the Internal Revenue Service's definition of "employees." Briefly, an employee is anyone who performs services the employer can control. People in business for themselves working on a community project aren't employees; they're independent contractors.

The community is responsible for identifying any individual or company that has worked as an independent contractor during the year. The IRS requires that the city or village administrator or bookkeeper receive a W-9 form from independent contractors working on a community project, unless the contractor is a corporation.

If the contractor claims to be a corporation, the contractor must provide proof that they are incorporated. Proof could be a business card or invoice indicating incorporation.

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int o	Address (number, s	street, and apt. or suite no		Requester's name and	
Pr Sific I	City, state, and ZIP	code			
Spe	List account number	orle) horo (optional)			
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Part	Taxpaye	r Identification N	umber (TIN)		
Note: to ent	ow to get a TIN or If the account is in er.	n page 2. I more than one name,	dentification number (EIN). If you do not have a not see the chart on page 2 for guidelines on whose		or identification number
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3. I a Certifi withho For me arrang provide Sign Here Purp A perse return vitaxpaye example transac acquisi cancell to an If Use (includi TIN to	m a U.S. person (ir cation instruction: Iding because you ortgage interest pai ement (IRA), and g e your correct TIN. Signature of U.S. person on who is required to with the IRS must ge ir identification nume, income paid to y utions, mortgage interest of debt, or cor RA. Form W-9 only if ying a resident alien), the person requestire the present the	ncluding a U.S. resider s. You must cross out have failed to report a d. acquisition or aban enerally, payments off (See the instructions of be file an information at your correct ber (TIN) to report, for ou, real estate erest you paid, t of secured property, tributions you made ou are a U.S. person to give your correct	item 2 above if you have been notified by the IR: ill interest and dividends on your tax return. For redoment of secured property, cancellation of deber than interest and dividends, you are not required than interest and dividends, you are not required to page 2.) What is backup withholding? Persons making certain payments to you must under certain conditions withhold and pay to the IRS 30% of such payments after December 31, 2001 (29% after December 31, 2003). This is called "backup withholding." Payments that may be subject to backup withholding include interest, dividends, broker and barter exchange transactions, rents, royalties, nonemployee pay, and certain payments from fishing boat operators. Real estate transactions are not subject to backup withholding. You will not be subject to backup withholding	eal estate transactions to an ited to sign the Certific Date 5. You do not certain are not subject to be above (for reportable accounts opened aff Certain payees an from backup withhol page 2 and the sepa Requester of Form Penalties Failure to furnish Ticorrect Till to a requently of \$50 for each	Ily subject to backup s, item 2 does not apply. Individual retirement reation, but you must tify to the requester that yy ackup withholding under 4 e interest and dividend ter 1983 only). In a payments are exempt Iding. See the instructions rate instructions for the W-9. IN. If you fail to furnish you uester, you are subject to such such failure unless you server.
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Form 945, Annual Return of Withheld Federal Income Tax

Use Form 945 to report income tax withheld from nonpayroll payments. Nonpayroll payments include the following:

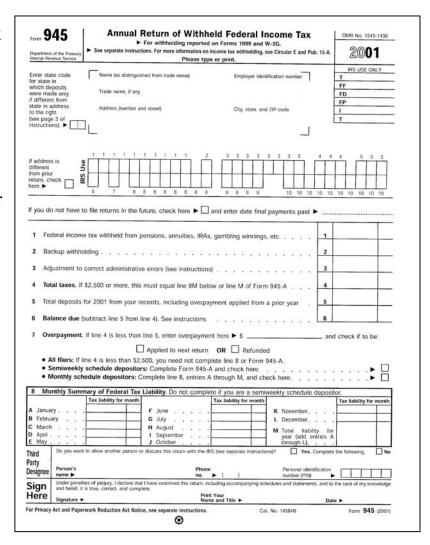
- ➤ Gambling winnings.
- ➤ Backup withholding from contractors who refuse to provide the community a social security or federal Employer Identification Number (EIN).

The community is responsible for getting the contractors social security or federal Employer Identification Number (EIN). If the contractor refuses to provide this information, then the community must withhold money from the contractor's payments and report the "backup withholding" on Form 945. The "backup withholding" rate is 30% of the amount paid a contractor. (See IRS Circular E.)

If any winner of a Bingo game or Pull-tab game does not provide their Social Security Number they become subject to withholding at a 30% rate on the amount

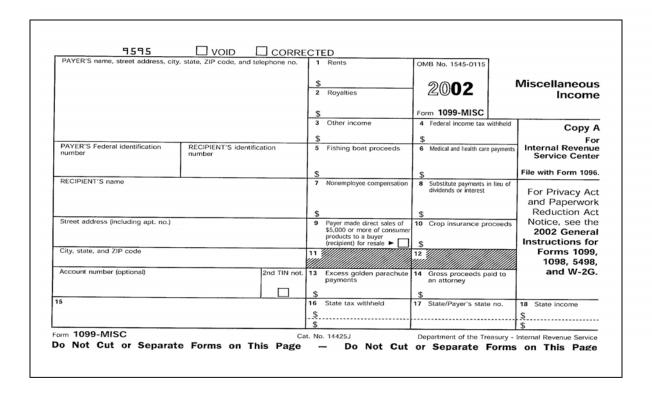
of their winnings. As a general rule, all income tax withholding reported on Form W-2G, Certain Gambling Winnings, and Form 1099-MISC must be reported on Form 945.

The deadline filing date for Form 945 for 2002 is January 31, 2003. The 2002 forms were not available when this publication was printed. An example of the 2001 form is shown here.



At the end of the year, if the independent contractor has been paid more than \$600 during the calendar year for services, the community reports the payments on Form 1099-MISC in box 7, Nonemployee Compensation. Stipends paid to City or Tribal Council members for attending Council meetings are reported on a W-2 if the total for the year is \$600 or more. Amounts paid to Tribal Council members for services performed as Council members are not considered wages for purposes of FICA or federal withholding taxes. However, the stipends for Tribal Council members are reported on a W-2. Stipends paid to City Council members are considered wages and you are required to withhold FICA and federal withholding taxes. City Council stipends are reported also on a W-2.

If any employee or contractor does not provide their Social Security Number they become subject to withholding at a 27% rate on payments required to be reported in boxes 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8, and 10 on this form. Obtain the 2002 Instructions for Form 1099, 1098, 5498, and W-2G, for more information.



Consider the following differences when it may not be clear whether a person is an employee or a contractor.

Employee	OR	Contractor
1. Paid by the hour, week, or month.	1.	Paid by the job or by terms of contractual agreement.
2. Travel expenses are reimbursed.	2.	Business and travel costs are negotiated as part of the total payment for services.
3. Is told when, where, and how to do the work.	3.	Is only told what's to be done and the deadline for completing the project.
4. Works at your office or wherever you choose.	4.	Works wherever the individual or company doing the work believes that it can be done most efficiently.
5. Tools and materials supplied by the employer.	5.	Tools and materials supplied by the individual or company doing the work.
6. The worker doesn't risk		
7. Worker works only for you.	6.	Profit or loss is a direct result of how and when work is done.
7. WOIRE WOIRS OILY TOL YOU.	7.	Works for whomever is willing to





time.

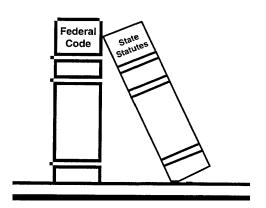
pay the fee. May work for more than one community at the same

What laws should you know about?

Federal and State laws govern:

- > how employees are paid,
- > deductions you must withhold from paychecks, and
- > what and how long you must keep payroll records.

The following is a summary of federal and State laws you should know before preparing payroll. Review the Appendix for more information on the laws described in this section. Also, get a copy of <u>Establishing A Business In Alaska from the Alaska Department of Community and Economic Development</u>, Division of Community and Business Development (555 W. 7th Ave, Suite 1770, Anchorage, AK 99501) for more information on your legal requirements as an employer.



Federal Laws

Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA)

- ➤ Known as Wage and Hour Law.
- > Sets federal minimum wage. It is \$5.15 per hour.
- Establishes normal work week (40 hours).
- ➤ Requires 11/2 times wage rate for overtime.
- > Requires employers keep records of every employee.
- Requires payroll records be kept at least three (3) years.

Federal Insurance Contributions Act (FICA)

- ➤ Known as Social Security and Medicare.
- Requires employees and employers pay an equal amount to a federally operated trust fund.
- ➤ Requires employers to withhold from employee's wages the employee's portion of taxes.
- ➤ Provides payments to workers participating in the system. >- Provides benefits to families of deceased workers. >- Requires an annual report be filed.
- > Requires employers keep records of every employee.
- ➤ Requires payroll tax deposits either semi-weekly or monthly. However, payroll tax deposits can be made each time payroll checks are issued.
- ➤ Requires quarterly tax reports (Form 941).

See page 47 for an overview of who is in Social Security, who is not, and who can get out.

Federal Unemployment Tax Act (FUTA)

Note: Cities and boroughs aren't covered by this Act. Tribal governments are not required to pay FUTA if they are paying ESC to the Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development.

- > Requires the employer to pay an unemployment benefit tax.
- > Provides payments to unemployed workers.
- > Requires the employer to keep separate employee records.
- Requires employee records be kept four (4) years.
- > Requires quarterly tax payments.
- > Requires an annual report be filed.

Davis-Bacon Act

Note: Doesn't apply to cities using their own workers and acting as a general contractor.

➤ Requires contractors pay "prevailing wages" for labor 'used to construct, alter, or repair public buildings financed with federal money.

Occupational Safety and Health Act (OSHA)

- > Requires a work place be free from hazards.
- > Requires records be kept of accidents and injuries.
- ➤ Allows OSHA inspection of the work place; if violations are discovered, fines may be imposed on the employer.

Civil Rights Act of 1964

- ➤ Prohibits discrimination in hiring, firing, or promoting based on race, color, religion, sex, or national origin.
- ➤ Requires records of personnel actions (hires, promotions, discharges, pay increases, etc.) be kept. To defend personnel actions, employers should keep careful records on employees.

Immigration Reform and Control Act

- Requires proof of employee's legal right to work in the United States before hiring.
- Requires Form 1-9 be completed for every person hired after May 31, 1987. The form is kept on file by the employer for at least three (3) years or until one (1) year after the employee leaves your employment (whichever is longer).
- ➤ Requires employers present 1-9 forms for inspection to an Immigration and Naturalization Service or Department of Labor officer upon request.





State Laws

Alaska Wage and Hour Act (AS 23.10)

Note: Cities and boroughs are required to follow only <u>some</u> of the provisions of the law. See the Appendix for details.

- Establishes State minimum wage at \$7.15 (effective January 2003)
- Establishes a standard work week of 40 hours.
- Requires that work over 40 hours per week or 8 hours per day be paid at 1 ½ times the regular wage rate for FLSA eligible employees.

Employment Security Act (ESC)

- > Establishes the State Unemployment Insurance program.
- ➤ Requires that employers file a "Liability Determination" with the Department of Labor.
- > Requires accurate payroll records be maintained.
- > Requires quarterly tax reports be filed.
- ➤ Requires quarterly payment of ESC taxes. However, payments can be made each time payroll checks are issued.
- Requires payroll records be kept for five (5) years.

'Little' Davis-Bacon Act

➤ Requires a contractor or subcontractor working on public construction projects pay not less than the "current prevailing rate" as determined by the Alaska Department of Labor. Municipalities, using their own labor, are exempt from this requirement, unless projects are funded through State of Alaska grants subject to Administrative Order 199 (effective December 2002).

Workers' Compensation

➤ Requires the employer to get workers' health and disability insurance. 'Insurance must pay for full medical treatment for an "on-the-job" injury or illness and must pay 80% of the employee's net spendable weekly wage (up to \$1,108 per week) for a worker's absence due to injury or illness.

Federal Agencies

Fair Labor Standards Act or Davis-Bacon Act Contact:

U.S. Department of Labor, Wage and Hour Division 1111 West 3rd Ave., Room 755 Anchorage, AK 99801-3212

Phone: 1-907-271-2867 or 1-866-487-9243 www.dol.gov

Federal Withholding Taxes or Federal Unemployment Taxes Contact:

IRS: 1-800-829-1040 www.irs.gov

➤ Federal Tax Information and Notice Contact:

IRS: 1-800-829-1040 www.irs.gov

➤ IRS Forms and Publication Orders
Contact:

IRS: 1-800-829-3676 www.irs.gov

➤ Immigration Reform and Control Act Contact:

Immigration and Naturalization Service Toll Free: 1-800-375-5283

State Agencies

> Employment Security Act (ESC)

Contact:

Department of Labor and Workforce Development Employment Security Division

P.O. Box 25509

Juneau, AK 99802-5509

Phone: 1-907-465-2712 Fax: 1-907-465-4537

- Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA) and
- ➤ Occupational Safety and Health Act (OSHA)

Contact:

Department of Labor and Workforce Development Labor Standards and Safety Division

P.O. Box 21149

Juneau, AK 99802-1149 Phone: 1-907-465-4855

➤ Workers' Compensation

Contact:

Department of Labor and Workforce Development Division of Workers' Compensation

P.O. Box 25512

Juneau, AK 99802-5512 Phone: 1-907-465-2790

➤ Social Security (FICA)

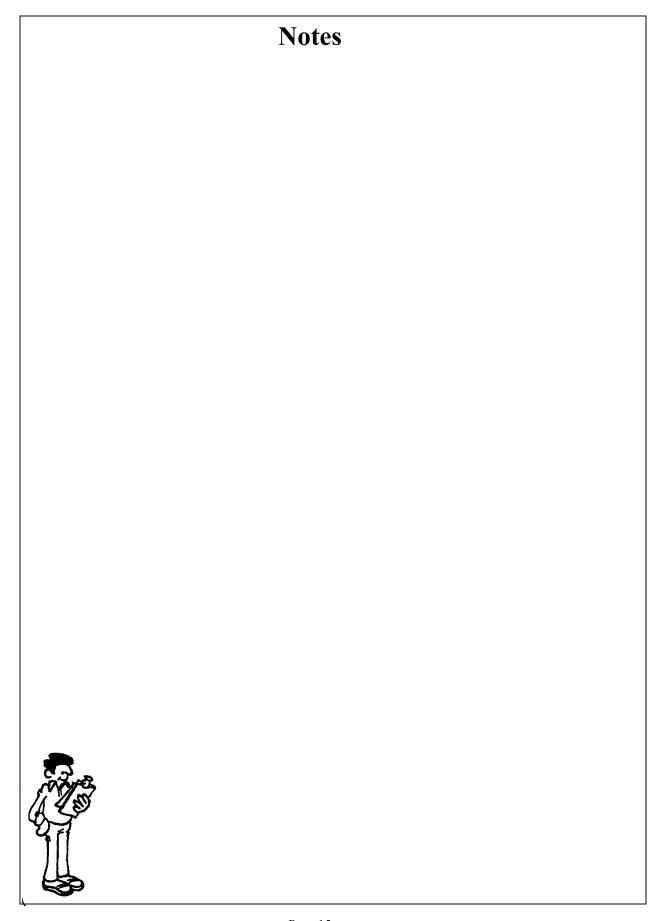
Contact:

Department of Admin, Division of Retirement and Benefits

Social Security Administration Section

P.O. Box 110203

Juneau, AK99811-0203 Phone: 1-907-465-4460



Chapter 1 Exercise Federal and State Labor Laws

1. FLSA stands for	□ Futur □ Fair I	ral Library Standa e Labor Statistics Labor Standards A ral Insurance Syste	Act
2. a. The minimum wage for ☐ \$4.95/hour ☐ \$5	-		
b. The minimum wage for □ \$5.15/hour □ \$7.	all other en	mployers is: □ \$6.00/hour	□ \$6.95/hour
3. An hourly worker who worker normal wage rate or the equivalent description in Appendix be ☐ True	uivalent in efore answ	compensatory tin	
4. Carefully store all pay recor ☐ True		ing time cards, for l False	r two (2) years.
5. FICA is better known as So ☐ True		ity. l False	
6. FICA is paid only by the en ☐ True		rough withholding l False	gs from paychecks.
7. Employees for non-profits p	pay FICA. □	l False	

Chapter 1

8.		d depositing	FICA taxes is the responsi	ibility of the
	employer.	☐ True	☐ False	
9.		alteration, or	Act only applies to contract repair of public buildings	
	•	☐ True	☐ False	
10). FUTA stands	s for:	☐ Federal Unemploym☐ Federal Unemploym☐ Future Under Territo☐ Former Underworld	nent Tax Act orial Appraisal
11		s are paid by terminated w	municipalities to pay for u vorkers. □ False	unemployment
	2. Some parts unicipalities.	of the Alaska	a Wage and Hour Act don'	't apply to
111	umerpanties.	☐ True	☐ False	
13	-	must follow ninimum wag True	all parts of the Wage and ge standard. □ False	Hour Act, including
14	4. ESC stands f	or:	☐ Employees Social C☐ Employees Security☐ Employment Securit☐ Evaluation of Social ☐	Council ty Contribution Act
15	-		ords be kept for:	7
	□ 1 year	□ .	3 years \Box 5 years	□ 7 years

Chapter 1 Exercise Federal and State Labor Laws

Answer Sheet

- 1. Fair Labor Standards Act (See page 75.)
- 2. a. \$5.15 per hour (federal minimum wage). (See page 75.)
 - b. All other non-government employers pay a minimum of \$7.15 per hour (State minimum wage). (See page 83.)
- 3. **False.** "Comp" time **CANNOT** be used to substitute for time and one-half pay for work over 40 hours/week. The only possible exception is if an employee and employer agree to the use of "comp" time in writing. Talk to your attorney for more information. (See page 75.)
- 4. **False.** Three (3) years retention required by FLSA for pay records. Extra records, such as time cards, must be kept two (2) years. (See page 76.)
- 5. **True**. (See page 77.)
- 6. **False.** (See page 77.) Employer and employee pay an equal contribution to the Social Security System (Trust Fund).
- 7. **True.** (See page 77.)
- 8. **True.** (See page 78.)
- 9. **True.** (See page 79.)
- 10. Federal Unemployment Tax Act (See page 80.)
- 11. **False.** Municipalities are exempt from FUTA. (See page 80.)
- 12. **True.** (See page 85.)
- 13. **True.** (See page 83.)
- 14. Employment Security Contribution Act (See page 85.)
- 15. 5 years (See page 85.)

Chapter 2 Payroll and Personnel Records

Keeping good payroll records will help you:

- ♦ Comply with federal and State tax laws.
- ♦ Make sure workers are paid correctly.
- ♦ Keep track of labor costs for community projects.
- ♦ Help forecast labor costs.

What Records are Needed to Figure Payroll?

A good payroll accounting system keeps basic information on each employee. These files include:

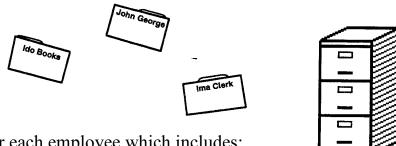
> Personnel Files:

- 1. W-4 Forms.
- 2. Pay rate history records.

> Payroll Documents:

- 1. Time cards or time sheets.
- 2. Individual pay records.
- 3. Payroll journal.
- 4. Statement of earnings and deductions.
- 5. Tax deposit records.
- 6. Copies of quarterly and annual tax reports.
- 7. Annual and sick leave records.





Personnel Files

Keep a personnel file for each employee which includes:

- ✓ job application,
- ✓ resume (if required),
- ✓ hiring notice,
- ✓ employee ratings/evaluations,
- ✓ information about the work history of the employee (promotions, job
- ✓ changes, duties, work hours),
- ✓ W-4 Employee's Withholding Allowance Certificate, current pay rates, and
- ✓ completed I-9 form (see Immigration Reform and Control Act in Appendix).

For payroll record keeping, the most important information in the personnel files is:

- ⇒ W-4 Employee's Withholding Allowance Certificate and
- ⇒ pay rate history records for each employee.

W-4 Forms

The W-4 form shows the number of dependents claimed by the employee for income tax reasons. *The W-4 is filled out by each employee when they 're hired and before starting work*. If the employee wants to change the number of withholding allowances claimed, a new W-4 must be filled out. You can get W-4 forms and related publications for each new employee from the Internal Revenue Service.

The information on the W-4 is used to figure the amount of federal income tax withheld from payroll checks. You need access to the personnel files where the W-4 forms are kept. *However, access by other people is restricted since much of the information in the personnel files is confidential*. The employee may authorize others to inspect his/her personnel file. Authorization should be in writing from the employee.

Form W-4 (2002)

Purpose. Complete Form W-4 so your employer can withhold the correct Federal income tax from your pay. Because your tax situation may change, you may want to refigure your withholding each year.

Exemption from withholding. If you are exempt, complete only lines 1, 2, 3, 4, and 7 and sign the form to validate it. Your exemption for 2002 expires February 16, 2003. See Pub. 505, Tax Withholding and Estimated Tax.

Note: You cannot claim exemption from withholding if (a) your income exceeds \$750 and includes more than \$250 of unearned income (e.g., interest and dividends) and (b) another person can claim you as a dependent on their person can claim you as a dependent on their tax return.

Basic instructions. If you are not exempt, complete the Personal Allowances Worksheet below. The worksheets on page 2 adjust your

income, or two-earner/two-job situations. Complete all worksheets that apply. However, you may claim fewer (or zero) allowances.

Head of household. Generally, you may claim head of household filing status on your tax return only if you are unmarried and pay more than 50% of the costs of keeping up a home for yourself and your dependent(s) or other qualifying individuals. See line E below.

Tax credits. You can take projected tax credits into account in figuring your allowable number of withholding allowances. Credits for child or dependent care expenses and the child tax credit may be claimed using the Personal Allowances Worksheet below. See Pub. 919, How Do I Adjust My Tax Withholding? for information on converting your other credits into withholding allowances.

Nonwage income. If you have a large amount of nonwage income, such as interest or dividends, consider making estimated tax payments using Form 1040-ES, Estimated Tax for Individuals. Otherwise, you may owe additional tax.

Two earners/two jobs. If you have a working spouse or more than one job, figure the total spouse or more than one job, figure the total number of allowances you are entitled to claim on all jobs using worksheets from only one Form W-4. Your withholding usually will be most accurate when all allowances are claimed on the Form W-4 for the highest paying job and zero allowances are claimed on the others.

Nonresident alien. If you are a nonresident alien, see the Instructions for Form 8233 before completing this Form W-4.

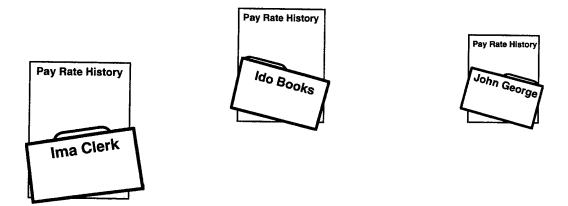
Check your withholding. After your Form W-4

completing this Form W-4.

Check your withholding. After your Form W-4 takes effect, use Pub. 919 to see how the dollar amount you are having withheld compares to your projected total tax for 2002. See Pub. 919, especially if you used the Two-Earner/Two-Job Worksheet on page 2 and your earnings exceed \$125,000 (Single) or \$175,000 (Married).

Recent name change? If your name on line 1 differs from that shown on your social security card, call 1-800-772-1213 for a new social security card.

	hholding allowances based on itemized Otherwise, you may owe aductions, certain credits, adjustments to	dultonal tax.
		eet (Keep for your records.)
A	Enter "1" for yourself if no one else can claim you as a dependent	t
	You are single and have only one job; or	
В		oouse does not work; or
С	,	
•		
Ð		
		•
	·	
G		a and Dependent Gare Expenses, for details.)
_	 If your total income will be between \$15,000 and \$42,000 (\$20,000 and \$65.0) 	00 if married), enter "1" for each eligible child plus 1 additional
	if you have three to five eligible children or 2 additional if you have six or mor	e eligible children.
	 If your total income will be between \$42,000 and \$80,000 (\$65,000 and \$715,000). "2" if you have three eligible children. "3" if you have four eligible children. or "3". 	200 if married), enter "1" if you have one or two eligible children, "4" if you have five or more eligible children.
н		
	For accuracy, and Adjustments Worksheet on page 2.	
		irner/Iwo-Job worksneet on page 2 to avoid having too little tax
	11.2	here and enter the number from line H on line 5 of Form W-4 below.
	Enter "1" for your spouse. But, you may choose to enter "-0-" if you are married and have either a working spouse or more than one job. (Entering "-0-" may help you avoid having too little tax withheld.]	
		and the second s
	Cut here and give Form W-4 to your employ	yer. Keep the top part for your records.
	101 A Francisco Withholding	
	W-4 Employee's Withholding	
Dep	Employee's Withholding	Allowance Certificate OMB No. 1545-0010
Dep	Employee's Withholding bartment of the Treasury creal Revenue Service For Privacy Act and Paperwork R	Allowance Certificate eduction Act Notice, see page 2. OMB No. 1545-0010 2002
Dep	Employee's Withholding bartment of the Treasury creal Revenue Service For Privacy Act and Paperwork R	Allowance Certificate eduction Act Notice, see page 2. OMB No. 1545-0010 2002
Dep	Type or print your first name and middle initial Employee's Withholding For Privacy Act and Paperwork Restriction Last name	Allowance Certificate eduction Act Notice, see page 2. 2 Your social security number
Dep	Type or print your first name and middle initial Employee's Withholding For Privacy Act and Paperwork Restriction Last name	Allowance Certificate eduction Act Notice, see page 2. OMB No. 1545-0010 2002
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Dep Inte	Employee's Withholding For Privacy Act and Paperwork R Type or print your first name and middle initial Home address (number and street or rural route) City or town, state, and ZIP code Total number of allowances you are claiming (from line H above of	Allowance Certificate eduction Act Notice, see page 2. 2 Your social security number 3 Single Married Married, but withhold at higher Single rate. Note: If married, but legally separated, or spouse is a nonresident alien, check the "Single" box. 4 If your last name differs from that on your social security card, check here. You must call 1-800-772-1213 for a new card.
Dep Inte	Employee's Withholding For Privacy Act and Paperwork R. Type or print your first name and middle initial Home address (number and street or rural route) City or town, state, and ZIP code Total number of allowances you are claiming (from line H above of Additional amount, if any, you want withheld from each payched)	Allowance Certificate eduction Act Notice, see page 2. 2 Your social security number 3 Single Married Married, but withhold at higher Single rate. Note: If married, but legally separated, or spouse is a nonresident alien, check the Single box. 4 If your last name differs from that on your social security card, check here. You must call 1-800-772-1213 for a new card. or from the applicable worksheet on page 2) 6 \$
Dep Inte	Employee's Withholding Province Revenue Service Type or print your first name and middle initial Home address (number and street or rural route) City or town, state, and ZIP code Total number of allowances you are claiming (from line H above of Additional amount, if any, you want withheld from each paychect I claim exemption from withholding for 2002, and I certify that I m	Allowance Certificate eduction Act Notice, see page 2. 2 Your social security number 3 Single Married Married, but withhold at higher Single rate. Note: If married, but legally separated, or spouse is a nonresident alien, check the Single box. 4 If your last name differs from that on your social security card, check here. You must call 1-800-772-1213 for a new card. or from the applicable worksheet on page 2) k
Personal Allowances Worksheet (Keep for your records.) A Enter "1" for yourself if no one else can claim you as a dependent		
Personal Allowances Worksheet (Keep for your records.) A Enter "1" for yourself if no one else can claim you as a dependent		
5 6 7	Employee's Withholding For Privacy Act and Paperwork R.	Allowance Certificate eduction Act Notice, see page 2. 2 Your social security number 2 Your social security number 3 Single Married Married, but withhold at higher Single rate. Note: If married, but legally separated, or spouse is a nonresident alien, check the "Single" box 4 If your last name differs from that on your social security card, check here. You must call 1-800-772-1213 for a new card. For from the applicable worksheet on page 2) for from the applicable worksheet on page 2) k. neet both of the following conditions for exemption: thheld because I had no tax liability and because I expect to have no tax liability. 7
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Pay Rate History Records

The pay rate record shows how much the employee is paid per hour worked. The rate is used to figure the employee's gross pay.

The pay rate history shows the wage rate at the time of hiring and changes in the wage rate due to promotion, demotion, cost-of-living changes, change in job positions, or any other reason. The effective date of all wage rate changes is also recorded.



Instructions for Completing Pay Rate History Record

- 1. Employee's name as shown on the W-4 form.
- 2. Employee's Social Security number as shown on the W-4 form.
- 3. The date the employee was hired.
- 4. The employee's marital status for income tax purposes (M for married, S for single).
- 5. The number of exemptions claimed for income tax purposes as shown on the W-4 form.
- 6. Employee classification as hourly or salaried.
- 7. Date of pay rate change.
- 8. Amount of new pay rate.
- 9. Reason for change in pay rate.

		PAY F	RATE HIST	ORY		
Employee Name	e <u>(1)</u>					
Social Security	Number	(2)				
Date of Hire	(3)	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		Income ⁻	Γax Status _	(4)
No. Exempts _	(5)		Salaried _	(6)	_ Hourly	(6)
Date	Rate		Exp	lanation		
(7)	(8)	(9)		lanation		
• •		, ,				
				/	_/	

Payroll Documents

Time Sheets

To figure payroll, you need to know the hours worked by each employee. This information is recorded on a time sheet or card filled out by the employee and the supervisor. Each day the employee fills in the hours worked and records any leave used. Each employee completes their own time sheet. At the end of the pay period, the employee signs and dates the time sheet. The supervisor makes sure it's correct and signs it. Leave authorization forms should be attached to support authorized sick leave or annual leave (vacation) taken. Time sheets and leave forms are signed by both employee and supervisor to make sure the information is right. Return unsigned time sheets to the supervisor before figuring the wages.

Also review each time sheet for mistakes and tell the manager or supervisor about any problems.

Instructions for Filling Out Time Cards or Time Sheets

Time cards or time sheets should have the following information:

- 1) Employee's full name (no nicknames) and date.
- 2) Employee's Social Security number.
- 3) Pay period.
- 4) Spaces for each day in the time period.
- 5) Spaces for the type of time recorded for each day (regular hours, overtime hours, annual leave, sick leave, comp time).
- 6) Employee's signature.
- 7) Supervisor's signature.
- 8) Department or account wages are charged to (assuming city or village has employees working for different departments or accounts).



		•	TIME	SH	EET		GE	NE	RAL							
(1) En	nployee										Date	∍		***		_
(2) En	nployee	Social	Securi	ty Nu	ımbe	r										_
(3) Pa	y Perioc	l: Fror	n			/			То		/		/			
						-(4)									.	
Date	16 21	7 3 18 4	19 5/20	6/21	7/22	8/23	9/24	10 25	11/26	12/ ₂₇	13/ 28	14/29	15 30	31) To	tal
Regular Hours																
Overtime Hours																
Annual Leave																
Sick Leave																
Holiday (Regular Time)																
Holiday (Overtime)																
Other																
(5)	/ 		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	. 	I		****			\ 	Tota	al H	ours	3		
Employee Signa (7) Supervisor (8) Charge to:																

	Leave Au	thorization			_	
Name:		SSN:				
Dates of Leave Requested: From: Month			End: Month		/ Hour	AM/PM
Type of Leave Requested	☐ Annual	☐ Sick	☐ LWOP	□ Co	urt	
APPROVAL OF REQUE	EST:	Supervisor				
	Leave	e Taken				
Total Hours of Leave:	☐ Annual	-	□ Sick _			
	☐ LWOP		☐ Court _			
Employee Signature:		Supervisor:	-			
Date:		Date:				
RETURN THIS FORM to Book	keeper within	24 hours of	completion of	of Leav	re.	

Leave Authorization

Some communities use leave authorization forms to record annual, sick, and other types of leave. Review your community personnel policies to ensure leave is being dealt with correctly by supervisors, employees, and yourself.

When leave authorization forms are used, the employee fills out the request for leave before starting leave. The request is given to the supervisor. If the supervisor approves, the employee has an excused absence. Upon returning from leave, the employee and supervisor sign the leave request form confirming the amount of leave taken. The supervisor sends the leave slip to the bookkeeper. The bookkeeper adjusts the paycheck if the amount of pay for the pay period is affected. The leave slips are put in the employee's personnel file.

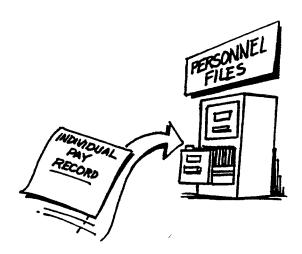
Leave slips are used by larger communities. Smaller communities may not need them. However, leave taken by an employee must be recorded on the time sheet even if leave slips aren't used.

Don't throw away time sheets after doing the payroll. Time sheets must be saved. Federal and State regulations require time sheets be kept at least two (2) years in case of wage disputes. Put them in the employee's file with a copy of the pay check. If questions come up about how much money an employee earned, the time sheets will help prove the payroll checks were correct.

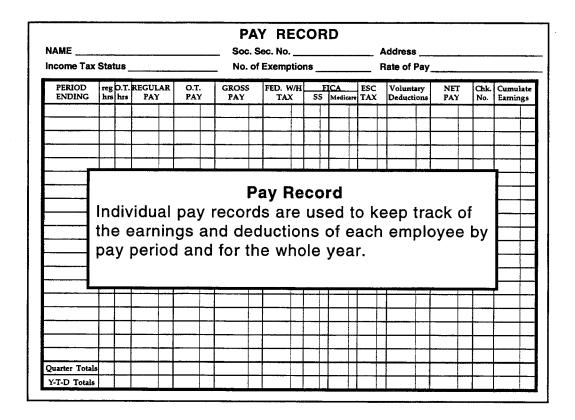
Pay Records

A pay record is made up for each employee. It shows earnings and deductions of an employee and is used to figure payroll information for the quarter (three month period) and calendar year. Each quarter, the information from each pay period is

added together to give you total earnings and deductions for that employee. Use the pay record at the end of the year to fill out the employee's W-2 Annual Wage Statement and any annual tax reports. (See Chapter 3, "Year End Reports," for more information on W-2.) The pay record is also used to make sure that when wages exceed the limit for FICA and ESC payments NO more money is withheld.



Pay records are permanent files (50 years) and are archived (safely stored outside the file drawers) after two years. These records must be stored in a safe location.



Payroll Journal

The payroll journal shows payroll information for all employees. The payroll journal lists each employee, the amount paid during a pay period, the pay rate, hours worked, gross earnings, federal tax withheld, other deductions, net pay, and payroll check number. This information comes from the Pay Record of each employee.

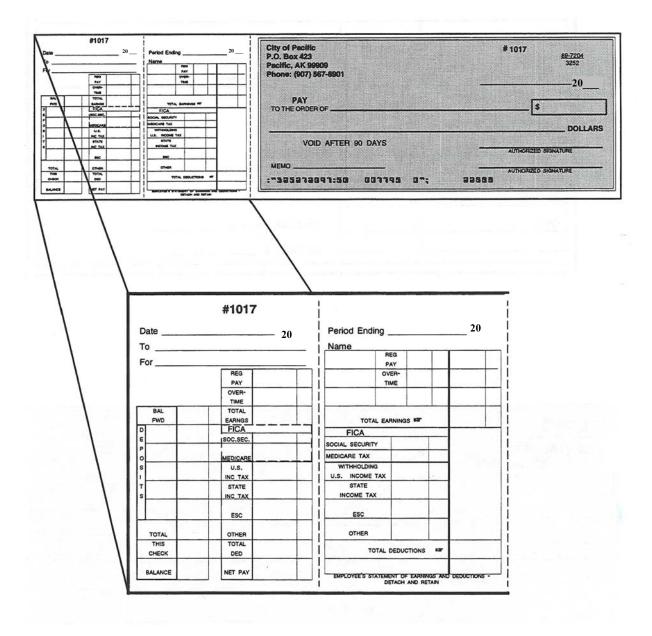
The payroll journal comes in different forms, depending on the supplier. You can also make a payroll journal using a columnar pad. In any case, the information shown on the example below should be included. The example payroll journal sheet organizes the employee wage and tax information by departments. By separating payroll information by department it makes it easy to figure what costs should be charged to each department.

Use the information from the payroll journal to fill out quarterly tax reports. This is explained in the next chapter. The payroll journals must be kept for 4 years.

ournal No.	Payroll Period From															_ ,20					
DEPARTMENT / NAME	Rate Reg								DEDUCTIONS Fed W/H See L Moding ESC							Net Pa		Chk.	Date of		
ADMINISTRATION	of Pa	av	Hrs	Hrs	Reg. I	ay	O.T. F	av	Gross	Pay	100 11	<u> </u>	Soc. Se	c	Medicare	Loc	Г	Neira	+	No.	raymen
ADMINISTRATION		\dashv						\vdash								<u> </u>			+	1	
		┪						1		1				_		<u> </u>	Г				
		\dashv						Γ								1	Г		\top		
		\neg															Π				
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Statement of Earnings and Deductions

The statement of earnings and deductions is given to the employee with his/her paycheck. It shows the employee's earnings and deductions for the pay period. Often, the statement is simply a payroll check stub. Pay checks can be ordered with check stubs that serve as statements of earnings and deductions. Use information from the pay record or payroll journal to fill out the Statement of Earnings and Deductions.

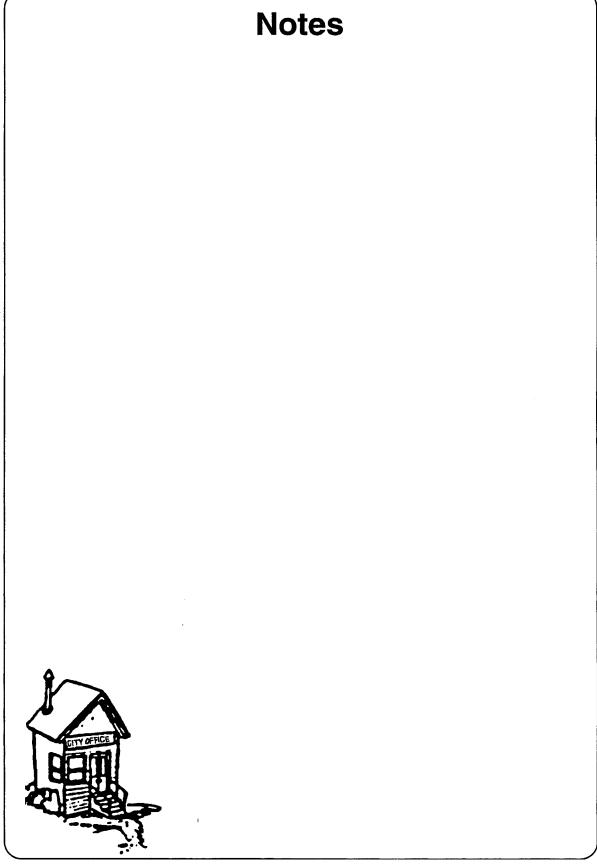


The Statement of Earnings and Deductions can also be a form included with the check, as shown on the next page.

Statement of Earnings and Deductions Separate from payroll check.

Employe			EARNINGS AND DEDUCTIONS Check Number:	#1017
Social S	ecurity Number	DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY OF	Pay From	То
	EARNINGS			
Regular	Pay	\$		
Overtime	e Pay	\$	Gross Pay \$	
	DEDUCTIONS			
Federal	Withholding Tax	\$ 1		
FICA	Social Security	\$		
	Medicare Tax	\$		
ESC Tax	x	\$		
Other	17/	\$	Total Deductions \$	/
			NET PAY \$	/

City of Pacific P.O. Box 423 Pacific, AK 99909 Phone: (907) 567-8901	# 1017 <u>89-7204</u> 3252
PAY TO THE ORDER OF	\$
VOID AFTER 90 DAYS	DOLLARS
MEMO :"325272097:50 007795 0"; ;	AUTHORIZED SIGNATURE AUTHORIZED SIGNATURE



Chapter 2 Exercise Payroll & Personnel Records

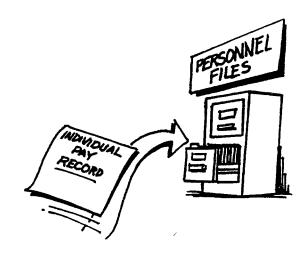
1. A personn	nel file should be set up	for each new employee.
	☐ True ☐ I	False
2 Thoso file	og ghauld aantain at laag	
2. These me	es should contain at leas	
	☐ Employment	y number (SSN)
	☐ Hiring notice	•
	Result of refe	e · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
	☐ Copies of W	
	-	oyee's last year's income tax return
	a copy of empi	byce's last year's meome tax return
3. A W-4 ide	entifies how many dene	endents the employee claims.
	☐ True	☐ False
4. Employee	es must return a comple	ted W-4 within one week of being hired.
	☐ True	☐ False
5. Personnel	files are confidential a	nd shouldn't be available to anyone without the
employee	e's written permission.	
	☐ True	☐ False
6. Personnel	files should include a	
	☐ True	☐ False
7 Time shee	ets show the hours worl	ked by an employee and should be kept for a
		er a pay check comes up.
10 11 111011	True	☐ False
		

should be signed by th True		-	the employee.
show earnings and ded True		-	ployee for each payroll.
are permanent files an True			e thrown away.
are used to record pays. True	yroll	information False	in the payroll journal for all
roll journal to fill out True	-	•	orts.
all that apply) alities A A ral Income Tax	m, m	Other emp	, ,
	True show earnings and decoration True are permanent files and True are used to record payor. True roll journal to fill out True ng taxes, at a minimum all that apply) alities	True are permanent files and slare used to record payroll. True are used to record payroll. True are used to fill out quarter are used to fill out quarter are used. True are used to fill out quarter are all that apply) alities	show earnings and deductions of an emptor. True



Chapter 2 Exercise Payroll & Personnel Records Answer Sheet

- 1. True. (See page 20.)
- 2. Personnel files should include: (See page 20.)
 - ✓ Employment application ✓ Reference checks
 - ☑ Social Security number ☑ Copies of W -4 forms
 - ☑ Hiring notice
- 3. True. (See page 20.)
- 4. False. W-4 must be completed before beginning work. (See page 20.)
- 5. False. Personnel files are confidential. Only authorized individuals should have access, but employee permission isn't needed for those individuals. (See page 20.)
- 6. True. (See page 20.)
- 7. False. Keep time sheets a minimum of two years. (See page 26.)
- 8. True. (See page 24.)
- 9. True. (See page 27.)
- 10. True. (See page 27.)
- 11. True. (See page 28.)
- 12. True. (See page 28.)



13. The following taxes, at a minimum, must be calculated for hourly employees of "Municipalities" and "Other employers" (Check all that apply):

Municipalities (See Chapter 3 for information.)

☑ ESC

☑ FICA. Other than the Medicare portion, FICA is an option if the

municipality is in a retirement program.

☐ FUTA. Municipalities are exempt from FUTA. Tribes are

exempt if they are current with ESC payments.

☑ Federal Income Tax

☑ Medicare. If employee hired after March 31, 1986.

Other employers (See Appendix for information.)

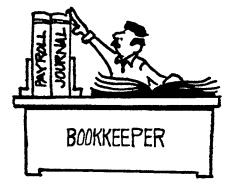
☑ ESC

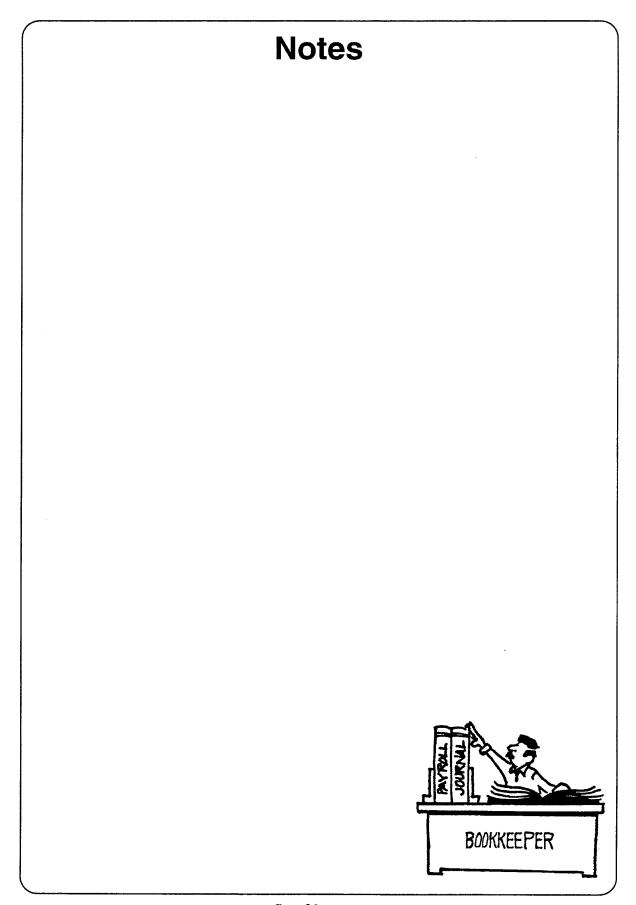
☑ FICA

☑ FUTA (unless Tribal government & current with ESC)

☑ Federal Income Tax

☑ Medicare





Chapter 3 Payroll Calculations and Reporting

You need to be accurate when figuring payroll because:

- most employees don't know the withholding rules well enough to catch mistakes, and
- correcting mistakes in withholdings after they've been paid to the IRS is time consuming and difficult.

How Do I Figure Payroll and Pay Taxes?

Step 1. Get a Federal and State Employer Identification Number

Every employer must get a Federal Employer Identification Number (EIN) from the Internal Revenue Service (IRS). When the EIN is assigned by the IRS, you'll get federal payroll tax forms and tables needed to calculate federal taxes. You only apply for this EIN once. If your community has been an employer in the past, the community probably already has an EIN. **Don't apply for more than one EIN. It isn't necessary to get a separate EIN for a grant project!** An example of a completed application for a federal Employer Identification Number (EIN) is on the next page.

When you get the community's EIN you'll get Federal Tax Deposit Coupons, Form 8109. Keep these in a safe place where you can easily find them. When you make tax payments to the federal government you must use these coupons.

Federal Employer Identification Number (EIN) Application

orm	SS-4	4					tification			EIN	
	December		(For use by en	nployers, corpo gencies, India	orations, p n tribal en	artnershi tities, cei	ps, trusts, estate tain individuals,	es, churches and others.)			
epar tern	ment of the Revenue S	Service	► See separate	instructions f	or each lin	ie. ▶	Keep a copy for		ı	OMB No. 1	545-0003
T		al name of en	tity (or individual) fo	or whom the EIP	l is being r	equested					
early.			usiness (if different	from name on li	ne 1)	3 Exec	utor, trustee, "car	e of" name			
print clearly		ing address (r	room, apt., suite no	. and street, or	P.O. box)		t address (if differ Main Street	ent) (Do not	enter a	P.O. box.)	
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Type or		-	ough of Alaska	311633 13 10Cate	ù	*					
		e of principal ymond Attu	officer, general partr ik, Mayor	er, grantor, own	er, or trusto	r 7 b	SSN, ITIN, or EIN	SSN: 5	55-34	9187	
8a	Type of	entity (check	k only one box)				Estate (SSN o	of decedent)			
	_		SN)	<u> </u>	-		Plan administ				
	Partr	•		71 A\ &-			Trust (SSN of				
	_ `	oration (enter onal service o	form number to be t	iied) ▶						ocal governm Laovernment/r	
	parameter 1		:orp. -controlled organiza	tion			☐ Paimers coop ☐ REMIC	_		ribal governme	•
	Othe	r nonprofit or	ganization (specify)				Group Exemption			•	
8b	If a corp	er (specify) > coration, name cable) where i	ne the state or forei	gn country St	ate			Foreign	countr	у	
9	Reason	for applying	(check only one box	:)	□ Ва	nking pu	pose (specify pur	pose) ►			
			ness (specify type)		_		pe of organization				
	<u> </u>						going business				
			(Check the box and RS withholding reg				ust (specify type) ension plan (spec				
		r (specify) ►					onoion piam (opos	y :ypo, -			
0	Date bu 5-1-20		d or acquired (mont	h, day, year)		·	1 -	month of ac	counti	ng year	
2	First dat	te wages or a	nnuities were paid	or will be paid (month, day	y, year). N	June lote: If applicant	is a withhold	ing age	ent, enter date	income wil
3	Highest	number of en	nployees expected	in the next 12 n	nonths. No	te: If the	applicant does no		ural	Household	Other
4			mployees during the est describes the pri					Laccistance		olocalo agant/h	25
•	Cricck C	struction	Rental & leasing	Transportation	n & warehou	sing 🔲	Accommodation & f	ood service	□ Wr	olesale-ageni/i. olesale-other	Retail
				Finance & ins			Other (specify) City				
5		principal line	of merchandise so	ld; specific con	struction w	ork done	; products produc	ed; or service	es pro	vided.	
l6a	Has the	applicant eve	er applied for an en		ation numb	er for thi	or any other bus	siness?		☐ Yes	☑ No
l6b	If you ch	necked "Yes"	on line 16a, give a		name and t			application if	differe	ent from line 1	or 2 above.
l6c		mate date wh	nen, and city and st	ate where, the a			. Enter previous e				known.
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	signee	Address and	ZIP code					D	esignee'	s fax number (inc	lude area code
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You must also get a State Employer identification Number (SEIN) from the Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Employment Security Division. Call the nearest Field Tax Office and ask for an Employer's Registration Form. The Juneau Registration Office will assign the SEIN to you. After making a copy, mail the completed form directly to the address shown on the top of the form.

When they assign the SEIN, they will send you ESC (State unemployment insurance) forms and instructions. Keep this paperwork handy; you'll need it to figure payroll and tax deposits. You only apply for a SEIN once. Make sure your community hasn't already been assigned a SEIN before applying.

Alaska Department of Labor & Workforce Development **Employment Security Tax Offices**

Juneau Employment Security Tax (Located 1111 W. 8th St., Room 203) P O Box 25509

Juneau, AK 99802-5509 Phone: 1-907-465-2757 FAX: 1-907-465-2374

Anchorage Employment Security Tax (Located 3301 Eagle St., Room103) PO Box 241767 Anchorage, AK 99503-1767 Phone: 1-907-269-4850

FAX: 1-907-269-4845 Fairbanks Employment Security Tax 675 Seventh Ave., Station L

Fairbanks, AK 99701-4595 Phone: 1-907-451-2876 FAX: 1-907-451-2883

Wasilla Employment Security Tax 877 Commercial Drive Wasilla, AK 99654-6937 Phone: 1-907-373-2682

FAX: 1-907-373-2683

Kenai Employment Security Tax 11312 Kenai Spur Hwy., Suite 2 Kenai, AK 99611-9106 Phone: 1-907-283-4478

FAX: 1-907-283-5152

Nome Employment Security Tax (Located 197 Front Street, Room 319) P.O. Box 1589

Nome, AK 99762-1589 Phone: 1-907-443-3037

FAX: 1-907-443-3038



Step 2. Get Employee Information

As discussed in Chapter 2, when an employee is hired and before beginning work, they fill out a W -4 form. This shows you how many deductions the employee is claiming, which you'll need when figuring how much federal income tax to withhold from that employee's pay.

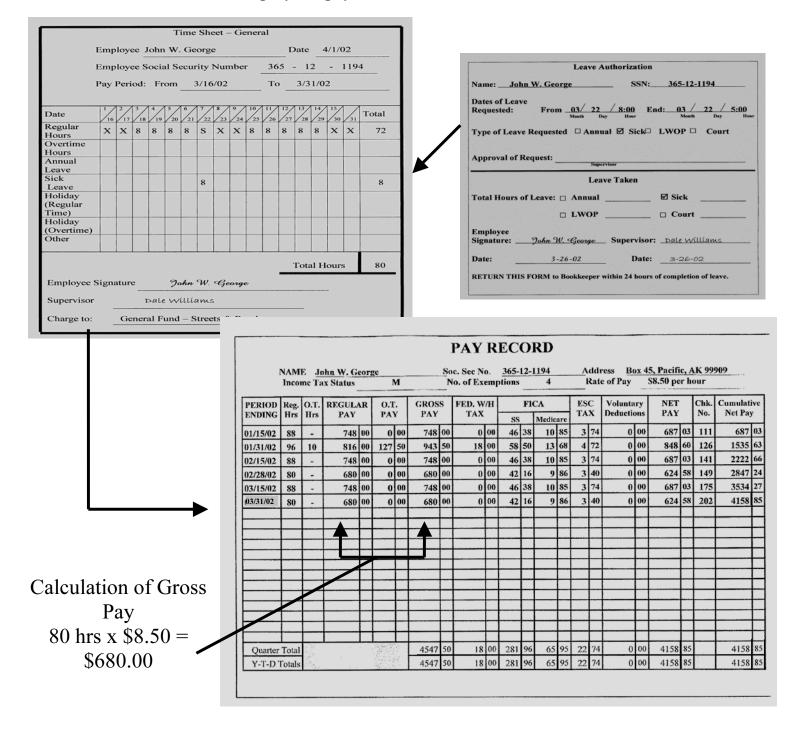
	tment of the Treasury	e's Withholding			e	OMB No. 1545-0010
1	Type or print your first name and middle initial Judy S.	Last name Kirk	(*)			security number 5566
	Home address (number and street or rural route P.O. Box 11689)				d at higher Single rate. alien, check the "Single" box.
	City or town, state, and ZIP code Fairbanks, AK 99709			t name differs from the. You must call 1-8		_
5 6 7	Total number of allowances you are clai Additional amount, if any, you want with I claim exemption from withholding for a • Last year I had a right to a refund of • This year I expect a refund of all Fed If you meet both conditions, write "Exer	nheld from each payched 2002, and I certify that I m all Federal income tax wi eral income tax withheld mpt" here	k	following condition I had no tax liabilion to have no tax liabilion.	ns for exempt ty and iability.	
Emp (Forn	r penalties of perjury, I certify that I am entitled to loyee's signature n is not valid so you sign it.)	the number of withholding all	owances claimed o	on this certificate, or 1 a	em entitled to cli	- O2
8	Employer's name and address (Employer: Comp	olete lines 8 and 10 only if send	ding to the IRS.)	9 Office code (optional)	10 Employer i	dentification number

Put the employee's Social Security number, number of deductions claimed, and their current rate of pay on their "Pay Record" card. This will save you time when you calculate payroll.

	NAM Incor		Judy S	. Kii		М		s	PAY oc. Sec I o. of Ex	No.	429-	34-5	5566	2					30x 11689 anks, AK \$8.				
PERIOD ENDING			REGULA	AR	O.T PA	375	GROS	100	FED. W			FI	CA		ES TA	724	Volunta Deduction		NET PAY		Chk.	Cumulat Net Pa	
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01/15/02	80	-	680	00	. 0	00	680	00	37	00	42	16	9	86	3	40	0	00	587	58	110	587	58
01/31/02	96	10	816	00	127	50	943	50	43	00	58	50	13	68	4	72	0	00	823	60	125	1411	18
02/15/02	88	-	748	00	0	00	748	00	23	00	46	38	10	85	3	74	0	00	664	03	140	2075	21
02/28/02	72	-	612	00	0	00	612	00	9	00	37	94	8	87	3	06	0	00	553	13	148	2628	34
03/15/02	88	-	748	00	0	00	748	00	23	00	46	38	10	85	3	74	0	00	664	03	174	3292	37
03/31/02	96	-	816	00	0	00	816	00	29	00	50	59	11	83	4	08	0	00	720	50	201	4012	8

Step 3. Figure Payroll

Collect time sheets for each employee. Make sure the time sheets are signed by both the employee and the supervisor and that leave authorization forms (if needed) are attached and signed. Add the hours worked for each employee. Put this information on each employee's pay record.



Show the hours worked on the Pay Record as either regular or overtime hours. Remember, in most cases anything over 40 hours per week or 8 hours per day is overtime and paid at 11/2 times the normal rate of pay. This is the information you need to figure gross pay.

Gross pay isn't what an employee gets in their paycheck. Before writing the employee's paycheck, you must withhold the amount each employee owes to the federal and State governments for taxes, social security and medicare, unemployment insurance, and any other deductions for employee benefit programs.

Gross pay is the amount of pay earned by an employee before any deductions.

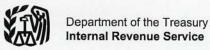
Net pay is the amount paid to an employee after all deductions; it's the amount on the payroll check.

Calculate Federal Income Tax Withholding

Once you've figured the employee's gross pay, you can figure how much to deduct for federal income tax. Federal income tax is figured by using the Internal Revenue Service's *Circular E, Employer's Tax Guide*. Circular E has tables showing federal taxes owed based on gross wages earned and deductions claimed on an employee's W-4. Contact the IRS if you don't have the current *Circular E, Employer's Tax Guide*

It's easy to figure federal income tax withholdings for each employee using the correct table in Circular E.



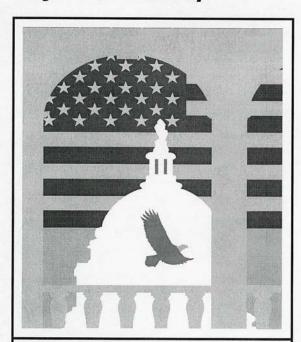


Publication 15

(Rev. January 2003) Cat. No. 10000W

Circular E, Employer's Tax Guide

(Including 2003 Wage Withholding and Advance Earned Income Credit Payment Tables)



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www.irs.gov/efile

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Wage Bracket Method	
2003 Advance EIC Payment Tables:	
Percentage Method	
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Quick and Easy Access to Tax Help and	
Forms Back Co	ver

Change To Note

Social security and Medicare tax for 2003. The social security wage base for 2003 is \$87,000. There is no wage base limit for Medicare tax. The tax rate remains 6.2% for social security and 1.45% for Medicare tax.

If a married employee received semimonthly gross pay of \$680 and claimed 4 exemptions the federal income tax withheld would be \$0.

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Calculate Social Security (FICA) Tax

As the bookkeeper for a city or borough, you must know if your community belongs to the Social Security system. If your community is unincorporated, it's in the Social Security program.

Important Notice to Municipalities

Municipalities ~ participate in the Social Security program or some other approved retirement plan. Every city not in an approved retirement plan should be in the Social Security program and paying the full FICA tax. See page 47 for more information.

Regardless of whether or not a community participates in the Social Security program, the portion of FICA payments supporting Hospital Insurance (Medicare) must be withheld for any employee hired after March 31, 1986. For municipalities, this is especially important! Many cities aren't aware of this requirement. If you're participating in the Social Security System and paying the full FICA tax, the Medicare portion is already covered.

Once you determine if an employee's wages are affected by:

the full FICA taxes (Social Security and Medicare); the Medicare portion only (all employees hired after March 31, 1986); or,

none of the FICA taxes (certain types of employees hired before March 31, 1996, and if the city was in another retirement plan as of July 1, 1991), figure the FICA withholding by multiplying the gross wage by the current Social Security tax rate and the Medicare tax rate. Together these amounts represent the total FICA tax due. You must calculate Social Security and Medicare separately. In 1994, the wage base limit for Medicare was eliminated. ALL 2003 wages are subject to Medicare tax. The 2003 Social Security wage base limit is \$87,000. The tax reports require reporting them separately. Refer to Circular E for more information.

Example of How to Calculate FICA (Social Security and Medicare)

Gross wages earned this pay period equal \$680.

If the employer is in the Social Security system, calculate how much Social Security taxes are withheld from the employee's wages by multiplying the wages by the current Social Security tax rate:

Calculation of Social Security

 $$680 \times 6.2\% = 42.16

 $$680 \times .062 = 42.16

Once an employee's wages exceed the wage limit, don't withhold any more Social Security tax. For 2003, the limit is \$87,000 for Social Security.

Next, calculate the Medicare tax portion of FICA.

Calculation of Medicare

 $$680 \times 1.45\% = 9.86

 $$680 \times .0145 = 9.86

ALL wages are subject to Medicare tax.

If the employer isn't in the Social Security System but the employee was hired **after** March 31, 1986, multiply the wages by **only** the Medicare portion of the Social Security tax. By adding the Social Security tax and Medicare tax, the total employee FICA withholding is figured.

An Overview of Who is in Social Security, Who is Not, and Who can Get Out

Who is in Social Security

Political subdivision employers who wanted to provide retirement benefits to their employees signed 218 Agreements with the Social Security Administration so their employees could participate in Social Security as a retirement opportunity. Most of these 218 Agreements were signed in the 1960's and 1970's.

- ➤ Prior to July 1, 1991, employers could amend these agreements and opt out of Social Security and Medicare.
- After July 1, 1991, this option is not available to these employers and they must report all employees to Social Security and Medicare.

Bottom Line: An employer with a 218 Agreement <u>can not</u> opt out of Social Security reporting.

Who is NOT in Social Security

Many political subdivision employers chose to drop their 218 Agreements when the Public Employees' Retirement System (PERS) was established in 1961. They opted out of their Social Security agreements by doing Amendments.

- ➤ Cities and boroughs aren't required to participate in the Social Security portion of FICA if they were in an approved retirement program prior to July 1, 1991.
- ➤ Whether participating in Social Security or not, all employees hired after March 31, 1986, and their employers must pay the Medicare tax portion of FICA.

Who can get Out of Social Security

Employers who are not in a retirement system (qualified plan) and who were forced into Social Security in 1991. These employers can now choose to join a qualified plan, such as PERS, and drop Social Security

reporting for employees eligible to participate in the qualified retirement plan.

- ➤ Only full-time and part-time employees are eligible.
- Employees who are temporary, substitutes, or nonpermanent are **not** eligible. These employees must have Social Security withheld and reported for them.
- ➤ Whether participating in Social Security or not, all employees hired after March 31, 1986, and their employers must pay the Medicare tax portion of FICA.

Employers **cannot** opt out of Social Security if they were already in a retirement system prior to July 1, 1991, and were participating in Social Security. These employers have already established their relationship with the Social Security Administration and cannot change these presumed or written agreements.

For more information and assistance from the Division of Retirement and Benefits you can call:

- ➤ Kay Gouyton, Division Auditor, (907) 465-5707 or
- Carol Ochner, Internal Auditor, (907) 465-4469



Calculate Employment Security Contribution (ESC) Withholding Tax

Employment Security Contributions (ESC) pay employees when they're no longer working because they quit for a good reason or were laid off. To calculate the amount withheld from an employee's paycheck, multiply the gross wages by the current employee ESC tax rate. Remember, there's a maximum amount of wages taxed for ESC withholding. Any wages earned above this limit aren't taxed for ESC.

Calculation of ESC

\$680 x .5% = \$3.40

 $$680 \times .005 = 3.40

Once employee's wages exceed a certain amount, you don't withhold any more ESC tax. For 2003, that limit is \$26,700.

Contact the Alaska Department of Labor, Employment Security Division's nearest Field Tax Office for information on current ESC tax rates and maximum wages taxed for ESC. Field Tax Offices are listed on page 39.

For most small communities, federal income tax, Social Security tax, Medicare, and ESC are the only withholdings from employee paychecks. However, additional deductions may be required if your community participates in retirement, health insurance, or other benefit programs.

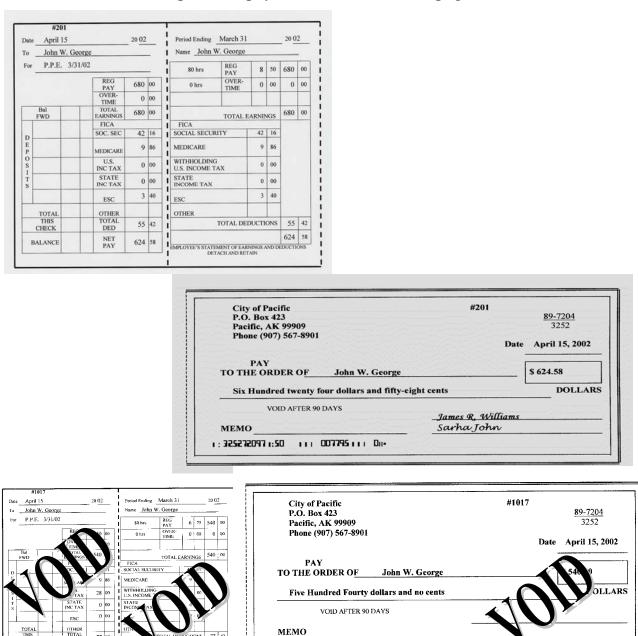
Assuming there are no other deductions, complete the Pay Record for each employee based on the previous directions.

Step 4. Make Out the Paychecks

Payroll checks usually have two stubs: one stub is left in the checkbook and one is given to the employee with the paycheck. These stubs are the Statement of Earnings and Deductions (see page 30). The stubs show information taken from the pay record including:

hours worked rate of pay gross pay the amount of each deduction the amount of each paycheck (net pay)

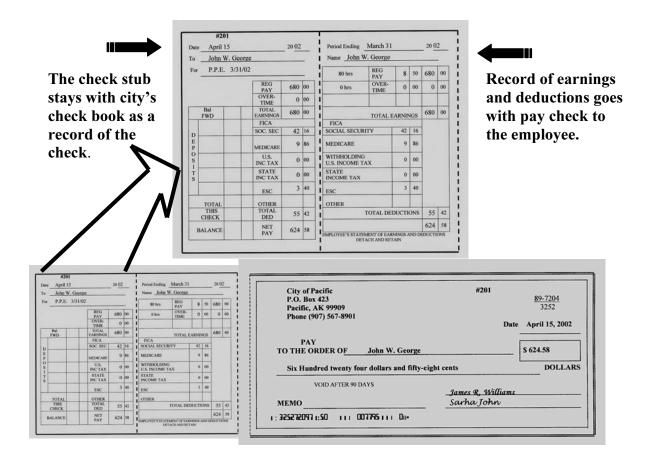
Fill out the stubs, then complete the paycheck. Refer back to page 41 for all amounts.



If you make an error, write "VOID" across the check and on the stub. Tear out the voided check and file it with other voided checks in case an auditor wants to see it.

1:325272097 1:50

111 007795111 On-



Once all the payroll checks are made out, figure the balance of the checking account. This can be done by balancing your checkbook and completing the payroll journal (see Step 5). Make sure you have enough money to cover your payroll and taxes. A "bounced check" creates bad feelings and results in bank charges. The bank may eventually refuse your business if bounced checks happen regularly.

Step 5. Complete Payroll Records

After you've done the paychecks, your job isn't done. Payroll records must be filled out and the withholdings and employer's share of taxes (Social Security, Medicare, ESC, and possibly FUTA) must be paid.

First, transfer the information from each employee's payroll record to the payroll journal. Here's a step by step explanation of how to transfer information from the payroll records to the payroll journal.

Instructions for filling out a Payroll Journal

- 1. Record the beginning and ending dates of the payroll period in the space marked "payroll period from ______ to _____." The last date should agree with the "period ending" date on the pay record.
- 2. Put the employee's name from the pay record in the "name" column.
- 3. Record the employee's pay rate from the pay record.
- 4. Record the payroll information (hours, pay, deductions, and net pay) from the pay record.
- 5. Record the check number on the pay record.
- 6. Add all the employees payroll information (hours, pay, deductions, and net pay) within each department to obtain the department totals.
- 7. Finally, add the employees taxes for all departments. This is a total of all employee taxes withheld. This total is used to figure total taxes owed. (See worksheet on page 55.)

Journal No2			Pa	yroll F	eriod Fr	om	03	/16	/02					То	03	3/31/	02					-
DED (DE 60 M)			_	ОТ			EADNIE	NICC		-	_		DE	DUC	TIONS						Chl	Date of
DEPARTMENT/ NAME	Rate of Par		Reg. Hrs	OT Hrs			EARNI				Fed W	/H		FIC			ESC	,	Net F	ay	Chk. No.	Payment
7-7-7-7-7-7	OI I a	,	Ins	Ins	Reg. I	ay	O.T. 1	Pay	Gross l	Pay	1 00 11		Soc. S	ec.	Medic	care					1101	T Wy III O III
ADMINSTRATION	10	00	40		400	00	0	00	400	00	0	00	20	76		06	2	40	421	0.0	198	04/15/00
IDO BOOKS	8	00	48 80	20	480 640	00	240	00	480 880		68	00	29 54		12	96 76	2	40	431 740	88 28	198	04/15/02
IMA CLERK	8	00	80	20	040	00	240	00	000	00	00	00	34	30	12	70	4	40	740	20	199	04/13/02
TOTAL ADMINISTRATION			128	20	1120	00	240	00	1360	00	77	00	84	32	19	72	6	80	1172	16		
PUBLIC SAFETY									_				-									
JUDY KIRK	8	50	96	0	816	00	0	00	816	00	29	00	50	59	11	83	4	08	720	50	200	04/15/02
TOTAL PUBLIC SAFETY			96	0	816	00	0	00	816	00	29	00	50	59	11	83	4	08	720	50		
PUBLIC WORKS											- unuy								avr-se			
John George	8	50	80	0	680	00	0	00	680	00	0	00	42	16	9	86	3	40	624	58	201	04/15/02
TOTAL PUBLIC WORKS			80	0	680	00	0	00	680	00	0	00	42	16	9	86	3	40	624	58		

After all the information has been recorded in the payroll journal, the journal should be "closed."

How to Close a Payroll Journal

- **1** You need to total the amounts for each department if you haven't done so. This shows how many hours were worked, how much pay was earned by the employees, how much was withheld, and how much was actually paid.
- 2 Add the totals of the regular and overtime earnings columns for all departments. This must equal the total of the gross pay column. This is a test to make sure you have figured gross pay correctly.
- **3** Subtract the totals of the deductions columns from the total of the gross pay column for all departments.

The result must equal the total of the net pay column. This is a test to make sure that you have figured net pay correctly.

Journal No. 2	2		Pa	vroll F	eriod Fr	om	03	/16/	/02					То	03	3/31/	02					
Journal 110		_		,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,									_									-
DEPARTMENT/	Rate	,	Reg.	ОТ			EARNI	NGS					DEI		TIONS				Not I		Chk.	Date of
NAME	of Pa	у	Hrs	Hrs	Reg. P	ay	O.T. 1	Pay	Gross 1	Pay	Fed W	/H	Soc. Se	FIC ec.	Medic	are	ESC	2	Net I	ay	No.	Payment
ADMINSTRATION																						
IDO BOOKS		00	48	0	480			00	480			00		76		96		40	431	88		04/15/02
IMA CLERK	8	00	80	20	640	00	240	00	880	00	68	00	54	56	12	76	4	40	740	28	199	04/15/02
TOTAL ADMINISTRATION	0		128	20	1120	00	240	00	1360	00	77	00	84	32	19	72	6	80	1172	16		
JUDY KIRK	8	50	96	0	816	00	0	00	816	00	29	00	50	59	11	83	4	08	720	50	200	04/15/02
TOTAL PUBLIC SAFETY	0		96	0	816	00	0	00	816	00	29	00	50	59	11	83	4	08	720	50		
PUBLIC WORKS																			7			
John George	8	50	80	0	680	00	0	00	680	00	0	00	42	16	9	86	3	40	624	58	201	04/15/02
TOTAL PUBLIC WORKS	A		80	0	680	00	0	00	680	00	0	00	42	16	9	86	3	40	624	58		
TOTAL ALI	L DEPAI	RTM	ENTS		2616	00	240	00	2856	00	106	00	177	07	41	41	14	28	2517	24		
					0		0		A										8	Þ		
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Step 6. Pay Payroll Taxes

The last step is to pay the taxes you owe and the employees' withheld taxes to the federal and State government. The payroll journal is your basic source of information when figuring and paying federal and State taxes. Using the payroll journal, you can figure:

- The amount of taxes withheld from employees' wages and paid to the IRS and the State.
- The date the employee was paid, which determines the quarter the taxes are paid and reported to the federal and State government.
- The amount owed as an employer for taxes.
- The city department charged for payroll taxes.

Federal income tax and FICA (Social Security and Medicare)

Federal income taxes, Social Security and Medicare tax are paid to the federal government with the same check. Social Security and Medicare require equal payments from the employee and employer. To figure how much your community owes the federal government for withheld income tax, Social Security, and Medicare tax:

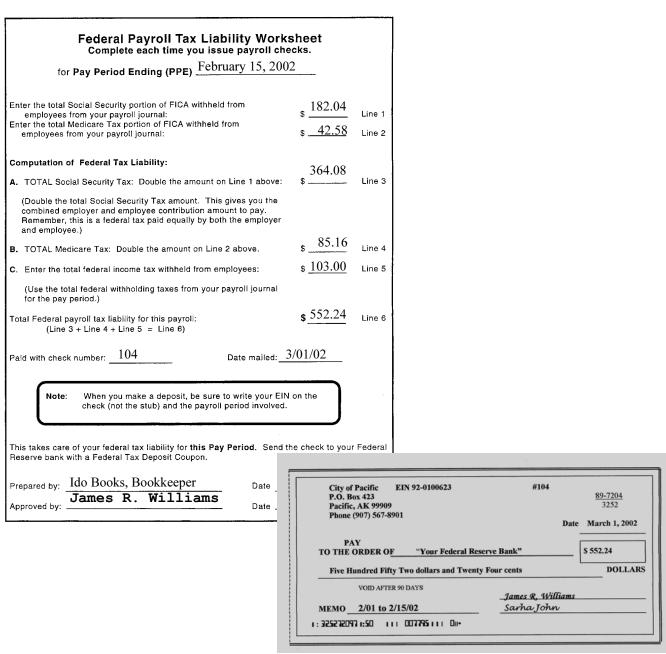
- identify the Social Security withholdings for all employees and double it;
- identify the Medicare withholdings for all employees and double it; and,
- ➤ add the Federal income tax withholdings for all employees.

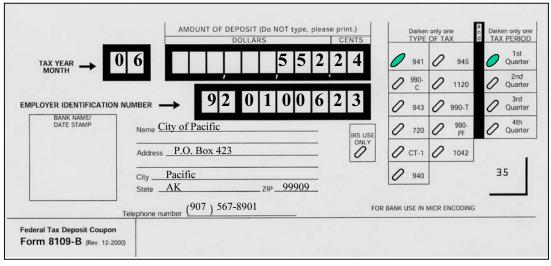
This is the amount you must pay the federal government. Send a Federal Tax Deposit Coupon, Form 8109 or 8109-B, and the check to a bank qualified to receive payments. If you don't know which bank to send payments to, call the Internal Revenue Service (1-800-829-1040). The IRS may require you to send them the payment if it's under a certain amount.

To make sure Federal Income and Social Security taxes are correct, use the *Federal Payroll Tax Liability Worksheet* on the next page.

Federal Payroll Tax Liability Worksheet Complete each time you issue payroll checks.

Complete each time you i	ssue payroll che	cks.	
for Pay Period Ending (PPE)			
Enter the total Social Security portion of FICA withle employees from your payroll journal: Enter the total Medicare Tax portion of FICA withhe employees from your payroll journal:		\$	
Computation of Federal Tax Liability:			
A. TOTAL Social Security Tax: Double the amoun	et on Line 1 above:	\$	Line 3
(Double the total Social Security Tax amount. To combined employer and employee contribution a Remember, this is a federal tax paid equally by and employee.)	amount to pay.		
B. TOTAL Medicare Tax: Double the amount on L	ine 2 above.	\$	Line 4
c. Enter the total federal income tax withheld from	employees:	\$	Line 5
(Use the total federal withholding taxes from yo for the pay period.)	our payroll journal		
Total Federal payroll tax liability for this payroll: (Line 3 + Line 4 + Line 5 = Line 6)		\$	Line 6
Paid with check number:	Date mailed:		
Note: When you make a deposit, be su check (not the stub) and the pay		on the	÷
This takes care of your federal tax liability for this Reserve bank with a Federal Tax Deposit Coupon.	Pay Period. Send th	e check to you	Federal
Prepared by:	Date		
Approved by:			





Form 8109-B

Once you've figured what is owed for federal income tax and FICA, pay what you owe. When you should pay depends on the amount of undeposited payroll taxes. The federal government requires that once the taxes held by an employer exceed a certain amount, a deposit must be made to a qualified bank. Failure to do so results in fines and penalties. Determining when payroll taxes must be deposited can be complicated.

This Department recommends that you pay your payroll taxes when you issue your paychecks.

Payroll Tax Deposit Schedules

There are two deposit schedules - monthly or semiweekly - for determining when you deposit Federal employment and withholding taxes (other than FUTA taxes). The IRS will notify you each November whether you are a monthly or semiweekly depositor for the coming calendar year. The rules apply to Social Security and Medicare taxes and Federal income tax withheld on wages, tips, and sick pay. Your deposit schedule for a calendar year is determined from the total taxes reported on your Form 941 in a four-quarter lookback period - July 1 through June 30. If you reported \$50,000 or less of employment taxes for the lookback period, you are a monthly depositor; if you reported more than \$50,000, you are a semiweekly depositor.

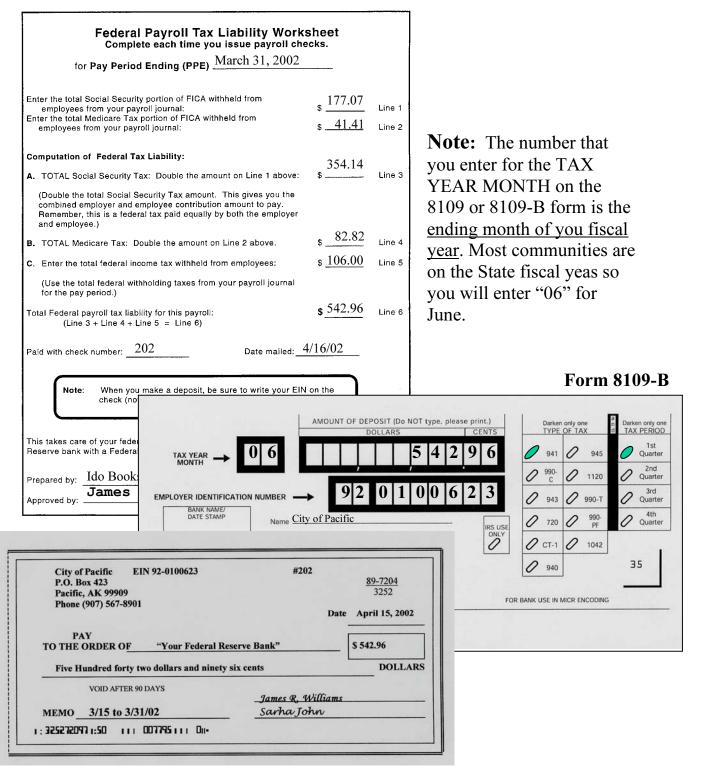
- ➤ Under the monthly rule, employment and other taxes withheld on payments made during a calendar month must be deposited by the 15th day of the following month.
- ➤ Under the semiweekly rule, employment and other taxes withheld on payments made on Wednesday, Thursday, and/or Friday must be deposited

by the following Wednesday. Amounts accumulated on payments made on Saturday, Sunday, Monday, and/or Tuesday must be deposited by the following Friday.

Payroll Day	Deposit by Day
Wednesday, Thursday, or Friday	Wednesday
Saturday, Sunday, Monday, Tuesday	Friday

For new employers, during the first calendar year of your business, your tax liability for each quarter in the lookback period is considered to be zero. Therefore, you are a monthly depositor for the first year of business. For more information see Circular E.

Use Form 8109 to make federal tax deposits. Form 8109, Federal Tax Deposit Coupon, has the employer information preprinted on the coupon. These Federal Tax Deposit Coupons are sent to you from the IRS. Make sure a coupon accompanies your payments. If you run out of Form 8109, use Form 8109-B. These 8109-B. coupons aren't preprinted and you'll need to fill out the employer information. If you're running out of 8109 coupons, call the IRS for more.



Page 58

As you can see from this example, the City of Pacific chose to pay their federal payroll taxes with six checks during the quarter instead of one check at the end of the quarter. The six checks were as follows:

Pay Period	Wages	Fed. Payroll	Check
		Tax	Mailed
1/1 - 1/15	2,868.00	555.82	2/1
1/16 - 1/31	3,327.00	650.04	2/16
2/1- 2/15	2,936.00	552.24	3/1
2/16 - 2/28	2,732.00	506.99	3/16
3/1 - 3/15	2,936.00	552.24	4/1
3/16 - 3/31	2,856.00	542.96	4/16
Totals	\$17,655.00	\$3,360.29	

See example on page 56.

See example on page 58. See Form 941 on page 60.

Employer's Quarterly Federal Tax Return (Form 941)

Regardless of when deposits are made, an Employer's Quarterly Federal Tax Return, Form 941, is filled out at the end of every three months. Use Form 941 to report deposits made for Federal Income Tax withheld and FICA. If you deposited the taxes owed semi -monthly, weekly or after each pay period, Form 941 shows the amount of the total Federal Tax Deposits made that quarter. This is the sum of all the deposits you made after each payroll.

- ✓ DCED recommends that you pay your taxes at the end of each pay period to avoid running short of cash.
- ✓ Paying taxes when you write payroll checks also avoids forgetting to pay the taxes.
- ✓ Not having enough money to pay your taxes or forgetting to pay will cost the community money in interest and fines.

The purpose of the Employer's Quarterly Federal Tax Return, Form 941, is to show the IRS how taxes were figured. See example on next page.

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Enter state													OMB No. 1545-0029										
code for state in which deposits were made only if Name (as distinguished from trade name) City of Pacific Trade name, if any						Date quarter ended March 31, 2002 Employer identification number 92-0100623									-	7							
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made only if rade name, if any different from					\vdash										FD			_					
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Tax	xable social se	curity ti	ps.					c									24) =	6d					
	xable Medicare	-						a				655					29) =	7b	-		51	2 (00
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inst	tructions)	tions)									_												
11 Tot	tal taxes (add	lines 5	and 1	0) .						mnlo		٠				٠		11	\vdash		3,36	0 4	29
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Federal Unemployment Tax Act (FUTA)

Remember, cities and boroughs don't pay FUTA. Tribal Councils don't pay FUTA if they are current with ESC. This discussion is for unincorporated, non-tribal communities.

FUTA is a tax supporting unemployment benefits to workers. **It's paid by the employer only**. For 2002 & 2003 the tax rate is 6.2%. The tax applies to the first \$7,000 you pay each employee for the year. However, an Alaskan employers that properly paid their ESC, the employer pays .8% (.008) of the gross wages.

To determine the amount of FUTA taxes to deposit by January 31:

- 1. Examine the Pay Record for each employee.
- 2. Look at the gross amount earned at the <u>beginning</u> of each quarter for the employee. If this amount is greater than the wage limit (\$7,000), you don't need to pay FUTA taxes for the quarter on this employee.
- 3. If the gross wages earned at the beginning of the quarter are less than the wage limit, but the amount at the end of the quarter is more than the limit, tax is paid only on the difference between the wage limit (\$7,000) and the total earnings for the tax year at the beginning of the quarter.
- 4. Multiply the amount of FUTA taxable earnings for the quarter by the tax rate and record the amount. The total FUTA tax for all employees is the amount owed by the employer to the IRS.

Form 8109, Federal Tax Deposit Coupon, is used to deposit FUTA taxes. You black out the 940 circle in the "type of tax" portion of the coupon to deposit FUTA taxes. FUTA deposits are made at the end of a quarter when the total FUTA tax liability is \$100 or more. Send FUTA deposits to a bank qualified to receive the payments, using Form 8109 or 8109-B. FUTA reports are made once a year. If you have paid all of your State ESC taxes for the year, you may use Form 940-EZ. If you haven't paid all of your State ESC taxes, you must use Form 940.

Note: The employee Pay Record and the Payroll Journal **don't** have columns for FUTA. FUTA is paid **only** by employers. Don't withhold any money from employees for FUTA taxes.

Employment Security Contributions (ESC)

ESC is also unemployment insurance. However, ESC supports State unemployment benefits.

All employers must pay ESC.

Employers must report ESC taxes quarterly. ESC payments are made at least quarterly but may be paid more frequently. ESC is paid through payroll deductions from the employees and employer's contributions. The rate for all Alaskan employees is set each year.

The rate paid by an employer depends on the "Experience Rate," which is based on the Quarterly Decline Quotient and takes the employer's Quarterly Payroll History into account. Check your **Notice of Contribution Rate for Calendar Year**. This notice is sent by the Alaska Department of Labor each December to employers and notifies the employer of the rate that the employer must pay. In the example shown, the Experience Rate used is 4.94%. *Your experience rate may be different*.

Like FUTA and FICA, there's a limit on an employee's earnings taxed under ESC. Once gross wages exceed that amount (\$26,700 in 2003), no more payments for ESC are required of the employee or employer. However, the employer is still required to file a report each Quarter. Contact the nearest Field Tax Office (page 86) for information on exempt employees and casual labor.

Use the State Payroll Tax Liability Worksheet on the next page to make sure that your calculations are correct.



State Payroll Tax Liability Worksheet							
Payroll Period:	Payroll Journal No.:						
Gross wages of employees:							
A. Total employees ESC (Gross wages times .5%) (x .005)	\$						
B. Total employer ESC (Gross wages times Experience Ra	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·						
Total ESC Liability (A + B)	\$						

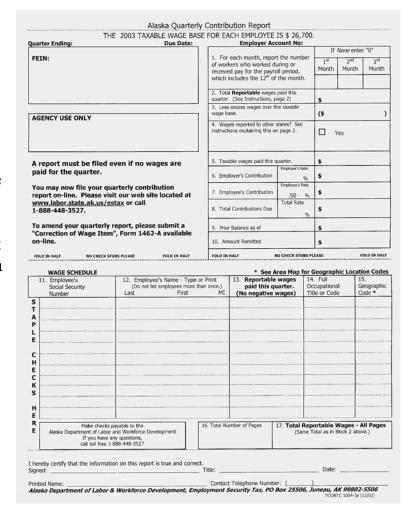
Refer back to the Payroll Journal on page 52. in the example below, the Experience Rate is 4.94%. *Your experience rate may be different.*

State Payroll Tax Liability Worksheet									
Payroll Period: $3/16/02 - 3/31/02$ Payroll Journal No.: 2									
Gross wages of employees: \$2856.00									
A. Total employees ESC (Gross wages times .5%) (\$2856.00 x .005)	\$14.28								
B. Total employer ESC (Gross wages times Experience Rate (\$2856.00 x0494	te Percent) \$ 141.09								
Total ESC Liability (A + B)	\$								

The employer is responsible for completing and sending an Employer's Quarterly Report to the Department of Labor, Employment Security Division. The Quarterly Report shows the amount of ESC taxes required from the employer and the employees. The report is due on April 30, July 31, October 31, and January 31, of each year. Payments are required no later than these dates for the preceding three months but may be made more frequently. Some communities have problems with cash flow and can't make quarterly payments. These communities pay ESC taxes each time payroll is calculated to avoid not having sufficient money to pay the Alaska Department of Labor & Workforce Development (DOLWD) at the end of each quarter.

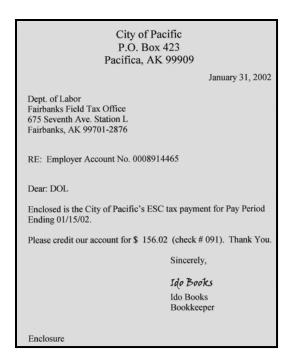
DCED recommends you pay your ESC taxes each time you issue payroll checks if you have a cash flow problem.

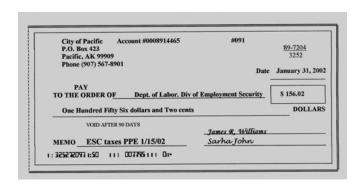
A community that wants to make ESC tax payments for each payroll should contact the Fairbanks Tax Office of the Department of Labor & Workforce Development at 1-907-451-2876, to notify DOLWD the community will be sending multiple payments for each quarter. Write the community's Employer Account Number on the check and send a letter with the check explaining the payment. You can send the payment to the Fairbanks Tax Office or to the Juneau Office (see page 86 for mailing addresses). The Quarterly Report must be sent to Juneau or file electronically at: www.labor.state.ak.us/estax.



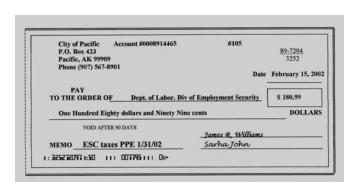
NOTE: In the example below, the Experience Rate used is 4.94%. your experience rate may be different. Check your **Notice of Contribution Rate for Calendar Year.** This notice is sent yearly to employers from the Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development.

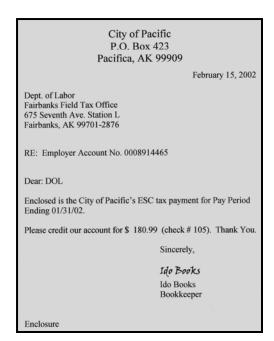
ESC payment for Pay Period 1/1/02 through 1/15/02

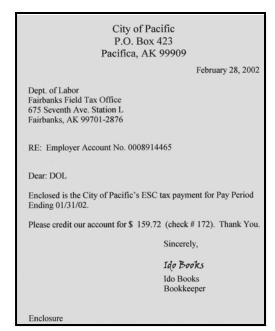




ESC payment for Pay Period 1/15/02 Through 1/31/02





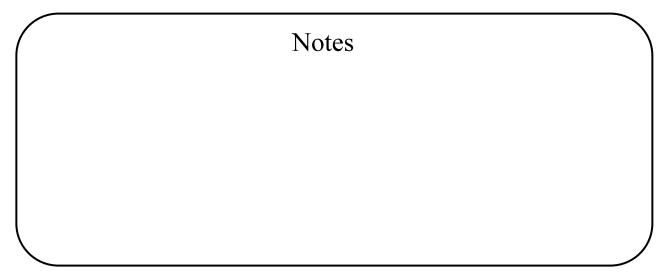


ESC payment for Pay Period 02/01/02 through 02/15/02



Continuing with this example, the ESC payment for Pay Period 02/16/02 through 02/28/02 would be \$148.62 and would be mailed on March 15, 2002. The ESC payment for Pay Period 03/01/02 through 03/15/02 would be \$159.72 and would be mailed on March 31, 2002.

End of the Quarter: Complete the Employer's Quarterly Report and include a check of \$155.37 for the final Pay Period 3/16/02 through 3/31/02 ESC payment. The Quarterly ESC report and payment would be mailed to the Juneau office on April 15, 2002. See the next page.



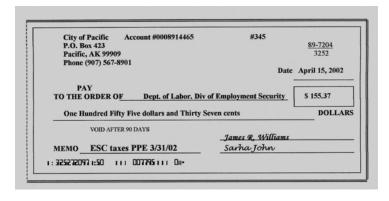
Example of the Employer's Quarterly Report for 01/01/02 - 03/31/02

uarter Ending: 3/31/02 Due		1/30/02	ACH EMPLOYEE Employer Ac		: 00089	914465	HOH
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A report must be filed even if no wages a	re	5. Taxa	able wages paid this			655.00	
paid for the quarter.		6. Emp	loyer's Contribution	Employer's R		872.16	
ou may now file your quarterly contribution eport on-line. Please visit our web site locate		7. Emp	loyee's Contribution	Employee's R	% \$	88.28	
<u>vww.labor.state.ak.us/estax</u> or call -888-448-3527.		8. Tota	l Contributions Due	Total Rate	\$	960.44	
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* Remember *

Quarterly Reports are due each year on:

- April 30
- July 31
- October 31
- January 31



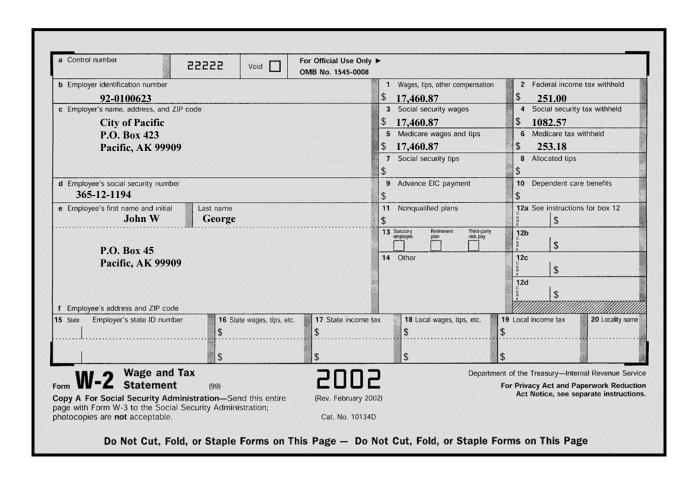
Year End Reports

By January 31 you must give or send each employee a wage and tax statement, called a W-2 form. By February 28 you must send originals of all the W-2's under the cover of a W-3 to the Social Security Administration. Each December the years W-2's and W-3's are available from the IRS, at 1-800-829-3676 or on the Web at www.irs.gov.

All employers must report the following information to the employee and the Social Security Administration using the W-2:

- ✓ The gross salary.
- ✓ Total deductions for FICA (Social Security and Medicare).
- ✓ Federal taxes withheld.

Information for completing the W-2 comes from each employee's Pay Record.



Payments from retirement Plans to retired employees

Pension, annuity, or retirement payments made to former employees by the employer are reported using Form W-2P. This is unnecessary for small communities participating in Social Security as their only retirement program.

Form W-3

Form W-3 transmits W-2 forms to the Social Security Administration. Send form W-3 and the W-2 forms on or before February 28 to:

Social Security Administration Data Operations Center Wilkes-Barre, PA 18769-0001

When the Social Security Administration receives the W-2's and W-3 they will pull a comparison between the figures on the years 941's, W-2's and W-3. You need to insure you figures are correct before filing the 4th Quarter 941 and sending the W-2's and W-3 to the Social Security Administration. Use the following form to reconcile the returns.

	Reconci	ling of Forms	941,W-2, ar	nd W-3	
	941 Line #	941 All 4 Qtrs.	W-2 & W-3 Box #	W-2 Total all forms	W-3
Wages	Line 2		Box 1		
Fed Inc Tax	Line 3		Box 2		
SS Wages	Line 6a		Box 3		
SS Tips	Line 6c		Box 7		
SS Tax	Line 6b & 6d				
	Line 6b & 6d Divided by 2		Box 4		
Med Wages	Line 7		Box 5		
Med Tax	Line 7b				
	Line 7b Divided by 2		Box 6		

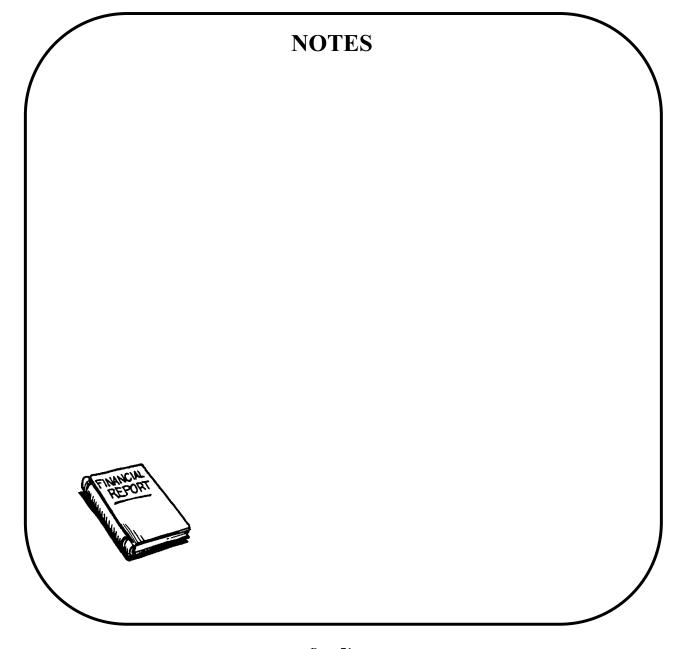
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Kind of Payer CT-1 emp. 943 943 943 943 943 944 944 945 945 945 945 945 945 945 945	Wages, tips, other compensation Social security wages	2 Federal income tax withheld \$ 4 Social security tax withheld
c Total number of Forms W-2 d Establishment number	5 Medicare wages and tips \$	6 Medicare tax withheld \$
e Employer identification number	7 Social security tips \$	8 Allocated tips \$
f Employer's name	9 Advance EIC payments \$	10 Dependent care benefits \$
	11 Nonqualified plans \$	12 Deferred compensation \$
	13 For third-party sick pay use only	
g Employer's address and ZIP code	14 Income tax withheld by payer of third-party :	sick pay
h Other EIN used this year		
15 State Employer's state ID number	16 State wages, tips, etc.	17 State income tax
	18 Local wages, tips, etc. \$	19 Local income tax
Contact person	Telephone number	For Official Use Only
E-mail address	Fax number ()	
nder penalties of perjury, I declare that I have examined this return and accept are true, correct, and complete.	companying documents, and, to the best of my know	wiedge and belief,
gnature ▶ Tit	le ►	Date ►
www W-3 Transmittal of Wage and Tax	Statements 20	Department of the Treat Internal Revenue Ser

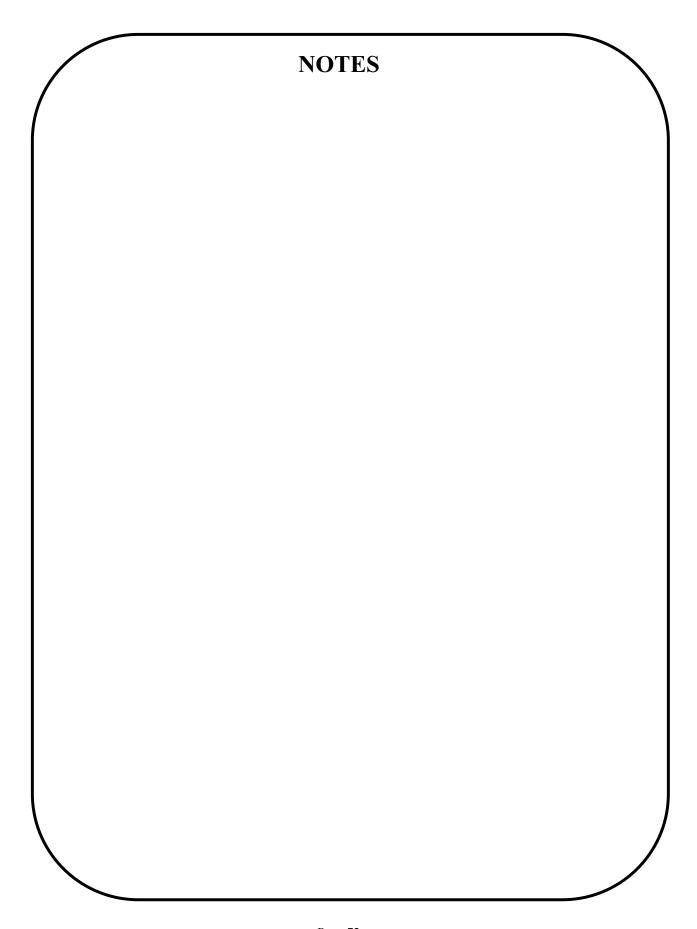
Notes BOOKKEEPER

What's Next?

Once you've calculated payroll costs and paid your taxes, enter the information in your bookkeeping system. The information in the Payroll Journal on employee wages, deductions, and employer taxes is reported in the Cash Disbursements Journal. The Payroll Journal is also used for monthly financial reports and annual balance statements.

If your community doesn't have an adequate record keeping system to report payroll and tax information, contact the closest regional office of the Department of Community and Economic Development.





Miscellaneous Subjects

Delinquent Federal Taxes Owed by an Employee

The Internal Revenue Service may make an agreement with an employee for paying delinquent (overdue) taxes. The agreement shows that a stated amount, in addition to regular tax withholdings, will be deducted from the employee's salary until the tax owed has been paid. When notification is received, send it immediately to the payroll clerk for processing.

When the employee doesn't agree to allow additional withholdings to pay taxes owed, the IRS may levy the pay of an employee. The IRS issues a notice of levy. If the city or village gets a notice of levy, send it immediately to the payroll clerk for processing.

"Levy" is defined as the imposition or collection of an amount owed.

- ✓ A valid notice of levy must be served either by a properly identified employee of the IRS in person or through the mail.
- ✓ The notice of levy must be acknowledged by the community's administrator (manager, mayor, or village council president) who writes in the time and date of receipt, and signs the original and copies of the notice. The administrator returns the original notice to the IRS. Put one copy of the notice in the employee's personnel file to support the deduction and send one copy to the employee.
- ✓ A levy must be satisfied completely before an employee's pay can be fully restored.

Employee Retirement Programs

Some cities don't participate in the full Social Security program, they only pay the Medicare portion of the tax. A city isn't required to participate in the Social Security portion of FICA if they were in an approved retirement program prior to July 1, 1991. In certain circumstances, if a city is currently in the full Social Security program, they can get out and join an approved retirement program. Refer to the information on page 47 for more details.

Often, cities participate in one of the State of Alaska's retirement programs. Two retirement programs are provided by the State:

- ✓ Most teachers are covered by the Teachers' Retirement System (TRS).
- ✓ Most other permanent employees are covered by the Public Employees' Retirement System (PERS).

Both PERS and TRS are joint contributory systems. An employee must contribute to the system by payroll deduction. The amount required by the employee is called the "mandatory contribution." The employer makes matching contributions to PERS and TRS in amounts required by law. For more information contact the Department of Administration, Division of Retirement and Benefits, 1-907-465-5707.



Appendix Federal and State Laws

The following summary of labor laws and regulations isn't intended to provide all the information and details needed by employers. Contact the appropriate agency and/or consult your attorney before taking action that may violate the provisions of these laws.

Federal Laws

Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA)

The Fair Labor Standards Act, also known as the Wage and Hour Law, sets a minimum wage and a normal work week (40 hours). As of January 1, 2003, the federal minimum wage is \$5.15. (The State of Alaska's Wage and Hour Act sets the minimum wage at \$7.15.) Under this law, hours worked over the 40 hours must be paid at one and one half the regular rate of pay. The 1938 law originally didn't apply to local governments. However, in 1974 Congress amended the FLSA to include "public agency" under the Act. Public agency includes State agencies and local governments as "political subdivisions of the states."

This means cities and boroughs in Alaska must pay their employees at least the federal minimum wage. They must also pay one and one half of the wage rate for hours worked over 40 hours.

Non-municipal employers, on the other hand, must pay a minimum wage of \$7.15 per hour since they're not exempt from the Alaska Wage and Hour Act. Only the State and political subdivisions of the State are exempt from the higher State minimum wage. (See Alaska Wage and Hour Act later in this section.) The overtime requirements are the same for municipal and non-municipal employers.

The compensatory time, or "comp time," rules are the most difficult part of the FLSA for local governments to comply with. In the past, many cities used comp time to pay police and fire fighters for overtime. This is no longer acceptable, even if comp time is awarded at the rate of one and one half comp hours for each overtime hour worked, unless the employee and employer agreed to the arrangement before the overtime was earned. Non-municipal employers can't use comp time as payment for overtime.

The U.S. Department of Labor's Wage and Hour Division enforces the law. The U.S. Department of Labor usually begins an investigation when a complaint is received from an employee or former employee. The investigator relies on the employer's records to determine violations of the Act. If no records exist or they've been kept poorly, the employer will have little or no evidence to prove they didn't violate the rights of their employees.

The FLSA requires employers to keep records of every employee hired. The records must include:

- ✓ employee's name
- ✓ identification number (Social Security number)
- ✓ home address
- ✓ birth date
- ✓ sex
- ✓ occupation
- ✓ time, day, and date the employee's work week begins
- ✓ regular hourly rate of pay
- ✓ hours worked per day and per week
- ✓ the employee's total earnings per week
- ✓ total overtime earnings
- ✓ total additions and deductions from pay
- ✓ total wages paid per pay period
- ✓ the date payment was made to employees

According to the FLSA regulations, these records must be kept at least three (3) years. Additional records, such as time cards, must be kept for at least two (2) years.

For more information contact:

U.S. Department of Labor, Wage and Hour Division 111 West 3rd Ave., Room 755

Anchorage, AK 99801-3212

Phone: 1-907-271-2867 Seattle office: 1-206-553-4482

Federal Insurance Contributions Act (FICA)

The Federal Insurance Contributions Act (FICA) forms part of the Social Security program to provide financial safety for the worker and the worker's family. Both employers and employees pay a tax. The money collected is paid to a federally operated trust fund.

Municipalities and their employees don't have to pay the Social Security portion of FICA taxes if they were in another retirement program by July 1, 1991. In certain circumstances, if a municipality is currently in the full Social Security program, they can get out and join an approved retirement program. Refer to the information on page 47 for more details. For all employees hired after March 31, 1986, all municipalities must pay and also withhold the Medicare tax portion of FICA from employee's pay.

If the city is in the Social Security Retirement System, it must collect the FICA taxes from each employee, match the contribution, and pay the Internal Revenue Service. The employee's taxes are collected by withholding money from their paychecks. The employer is responsible for the employee's taxes on all wages paid out, even if, through a mistake, the taxes are withheld or collected from the employee but not paid to the IRS. The employee is only responsible for back Social Security taxes if the taxes weren't withheld from their paycheck.

A city matches all employee contributions to the Social Security Retirement System. The amount due from employees and the employer is based on the total wages paid by the city.

Non-municipal employers **must** participate in Social Security and must pay the full portion of Social Security and Medicare taxes. Employers match employee contributions.

Under the FICA program, an employer must maintain employee records identifying:

- ✓ the name
- ✓ address
- ✓ date of birth
- ✓ Social Security account number
- ✓ the total amount and date of wages or salary payments
- ✓ the period of work the payment covers

- ✓ the amount of payment considered to be taxable wages
- ✓ the amount of tax withheld or collected
- ✓ when and why an employee's services were terminated

You're responsible for making sure:

- ✓ the appropriate withholdings are collected
- ✓ the employee's and employer's taxes are collected
- ✓ the taxes are reported using IRS form 941, or 941C
- ✓ the taxes are deposited correctly

For more information contact:

Department of Administration
Division of Retirement and Benefits
P.O. Box 110203
Juneau, Alaska 99811-0203

Phone: 1-907-465-4460 Fax: 1-907-465-3086



Send completed W-2 and W-3 forms to:

Social Security Administration Data Operations Center Wilkes-Barre, PA 18769-0001

Workshops in Anchorage are available through <u>Tax Payer Education</u>, <u>Internal</u> Revenue Service. For more information write to:

Tax Payer Education, IRS 949 East 36th Avenue Anchorage, AK 99508



Other Federal Laws of Interest

Davis-Bacon Act

This act deals with federal money used to pay contractors to construct, alter, or repair public buildings. If an employer pays a contractor more than \$2,000 for a public building project, the project workers must be paid "prevailing wages." Prevailing wages are determined by U.S. Department of Labor for various job classes. The federal Davis-Bacon Act was passed in 1931 and doesn't apply to projects in which a government entity, such as a city or borough, acts as its own general contractor and the construction is performed by public employees.

The contractor (and any subcontractors) working on a federally funded public building project must send a weekly report to the agency who hired them (city or village). The report states the Act was followed. It's your responsibility, as the hiring agency's representative, to make sure you get the reports and the contractor follows the law.

Occupational Safety and Health Act (OSHA) of 1970

Employers must furnish a work place free from recognized hazards likely to cause death or serious physical harm. Employers must keep records of:

- ✓ work related deaths, illnesses, and injuries; and,
- ✓ employee exposure to potentially toxic materials.

Civil Rights Act of 1964

Employers can't discriminate in hiring, firing, promoting, or in any term or condition of employment based on race, color, religion, sex, or national origin. The State has a similar law protecting workers from discrimination (see Alaska Wage and Hour Act).

The federal and State laws suggest you keep careful personnel and payroll records. Employment applications should be retained with notes about final personnel actions and the reasons for the actions. Also keep files of job descriptions and copies of employment tests. Records about the following must also be kept:

- ✓ promotions
- ✓ discharges
- ✓ seniority plans
- ✓ merit programs
- ✓ incentive pay plans

If questions about discrimination are asked, the records will help defend the employer's position.

Federal Unemployment Tax Act (FUTA)

Note: Municipalities are exempt from FUTA. Tribal governments are exempt from FUTA if they are current with their ESC payments

The federal unemployment tax finances unemployment payments. The tax is paid by the employer only. The employer gets a credit on federal unemployment tax for payments made to a certified State unemployment compensation fund, such as the State employment security contribution program.

FUTA taxes are figured and deposited quarterly. The deposit form (Form 8109) is the same as the form used to deposit FICA and withheld Federal Income Taxes (Form 8109). The IRS sends FUTA deposit forms after an employer applies for a federal identification number.

Form 940 is filed once a year to report federal unemployment tax payments. The return and final tax payment for the year are due on or before January 31.

To satisfy FUTA requirements, Circular E instructs you to keep at least four (4) years of all records of employment taxes. These should be available for IRS review

and include:

- ✓ The federal Employer Identification Number (EIN).
- ✓ Amounts and dates of all wage, annuity, and pension payments.
- ✓ The fair market value of in-kind wages paid.
- ✓ Names, addresses, Social Security numbers, and occupations of employees.
- ✓ Dates of employees' employment.
- ✓ Times when employees were paid while sick or injured, and the amount and weekly rate of payments.
- ✓ Copies of employees' income tax withholding allowance certificates (Form W-4).
- ✓ Dates and amounts of tax deposits made.
- ✓ Copies of returns filed.
- ✓ Records of fringe benefits provided.

Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986

Any employer, including cities and villages, must hire only American citizens and aliens authorized to work in the United States. The employer must verify employment eligibility of anyone hired after November 6, 1986, and complete form I-9 for each employee.

Form I-9 verifies a person is legally eligible to work in the United States. The law requires all employers do five things:

- 1. Have employees fill out their part of the Form I-9 when they start work.
- 2. Check documents establishing employee's identity and eligibility to work.
- 3. Properly complete the Form I-9.
- 4. Retain the form for at least three (3) years. If you employ the person for more than three years, retain the form until one (1) year after the person leaves your employment.
- 5. Present the form for inspection to an Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) or Department of Labor (DOL) officer on request. You'll get at least three (3) days advance notice of an inspection.

Within three (3) business days of the date of hire, complete Form 1-9 for persons hired after May 31, 1987.

Employers don't need to Complete Form I-9 for:

- ✓ Persons hired before November 7, 1986.
- ✓ Persons hired after November 6, 1986, who left your employment before June 1, 1987.
- ✓ Persons providing labor to you employed by a contractor.
- ✓ Persons who are independent contractors.

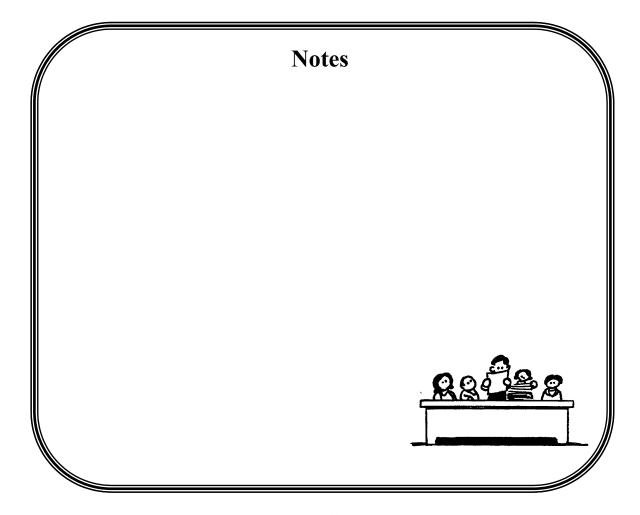
Persons who are self-employed don't need to complete Form I-9.

Get a copy of *Handbook for Employers, Instructions for Completing I-9* from the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

For more information contact:

Immigration and Naturalization Service

Toll Free Phone: 1-800-375-5283



State Laws

Alaska Wage and Hour Act (AS 23.10)

Section 23.10.055 of the Alaska Wage and Hour Act states employees of the United States, the State, or political subdivisions of the State don't have to follow most of the law. Therefore, municipalities <u>do not</u> have to pay State minimum wage (\$7.15 as of 01/01/03), work the standard work week (40 hours), or pay overtime pay (one and one-half the wage rate) under State law. The federal provisions of the FLSA do apply to municipalities, however. **This lets the municipalities avoid the State minimum wage but <u>not</u> the federally mandated standard work week and overtime payments because they're required by FLSA.**

The State wage and hour standards apply to contractors or contract labor hired by the municipality. However, anyone on the municipality's payroll isn't covered by the minimum wage, standard work week, and overtime provisions of the State labor laws.

Note: Non-profit Corporations, Village Councils, and all other non-municipal employers must follow all provisions of the Alaska Wage and Hour Act.

Under Alaska's labor laws, employers must:

- ✓ Establish a monthly or semi-monthly pay period (AS 23.05.140 [a]).
- ✓ Pay terminated employees within three (3) working days of termination (AS 23.05.140[b]).
- ✓ Notify employees, in writing, when they are hired, of the day and place of payment, the rate of pay, and any later change in these conditions (AS 23.05.160).
- ✓ Follow child labor standards (AS 23.10.325 .370).
- ✓ Pay for transportation of out-of-state or out-of-town employees whose transportation you paid to the community (AS 23.10.380).
- ✓ Not discriminate because of race, religion, color, or national origin, or because of age, physical handicap, sex or marital status, pregnancy, or parenthood.
- ✓ Provide for workers' safety and follow State provisions of workers' compensation for injury or death at the work place (AS 23.25.010 .040).

For more information contact:

Department of Labor and Workforce Development Division of Labor Standards and Safety, Wage and Hour Section P.O. Box 107021

Anchorage, AK 99510-7021 Phone: 1-907-269-4900

Fax: 1-907-269-4915

Department of Labor and Workforce Development Occupational Safety and Health Section P.O. Box 21149

Juneau, AK 99802-1149 Juneau: 1-907-465-4855

Anchorage: 1-907-269-4955

Department of Labor and Workforce Development Division of Workers' Compensation P.O. Box 25512

Juneau, AK 99802-5512 Phone: 1-907-465-2790

Fax: 1-907-465-2797



Employment Security Act (ESC)

The Alaska Employment Security Act (ESC) is the basis for the State's unemployment insurance program. Municipalities are included in the program and must follow the same requirements as any person, firm, corporation, or organization employing one or more individuals. An "employing unit" is required to:

- ✓ File with the Department of Labor for Liability Determination.
- ✓ Keep accurate payroll records.
- ✓ File quarterly wage reports.
- ✓ Pay taxes on its payroll.

Privately owned firms must report ownership changes. Local governments and village councils should report changes in council members using Department of Labor's ESC Status Report by Non-profit organization (Form 1002-N).

All employing units must set up, maintain, and keep for five (5) years payroll records for each person employed. Payroll records must show:

- ✓ Employment Security Contribution withholdings.
- ✓ Pay periods and total wages paid during the period.
- ✓ The name, Social Security number, and wages paid to each employee during the pay period.
- ✓ Special payments such as bonuses or commission payments.

Participation in the unemployment insurance program starts by filling out an Employer's Registration Form. Employer's Registration Forms are obtained from any Field Tax Office, Department of Labor (see page 86).

Employers responsible for the payment of taxes under the Alaska Employment Security Act must prepare and submit Form 07-1004, Employer's Quarterly Report. Reports are due within 30 days after the end of the calendar quarter. The Report includes:

- ✓ The individual wages for each employee.
- ✓ Total wages paid.
- ✓ Contributions due from employer and employee.

Stipends and fees paid to elected and appointed public officials to attend meetings and the salaries or wages paid municipal officers aren't included in the program. "Municipal officers" include mayors, council members, school board members, elected utility members, municipal managers, and members of planning and zoning commissions.

For more information contact:

Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development

Juneau Office PO Box 25509 Juneau, AK 99802-5509

> Phone: 1-907-465-2757 FAX: 1-907-465-2374

Anchorage Office PO Box 241767 Anchorage, AK 99503-1767

Phone: 1-907-269-4850 FAX: 1-907-269-4845

Fairbanks Office 675 Seventh Ave., Station L Fairbanks, AK 99701-4595

Phone: 1-907-451-2875 FAX: 1-907-451-2883 Nome Office P.O. Box 1589 Nome, AK 99762-1589

Phone: 1-907-443-3037 FAX: 1-907-443-3038

Wasilla Office 877 Commercial Drive Wasilla, AK 99654-6937 Phone: 1-907-373-2682

FAX: 1-907-373-2683

Kenai Office 11312 Kenai Spur Hwy., Suite 2 Kenai, AK 99611-9106 Phone: 1-907-283-4478

FAX: 1-907-283-5152



		PAY RATE	HISTORY		
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Date	Rate		Explanation	and the state of t	
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Chapter 3 DCED Payroll Handbook

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APPROVAL OF REQUE	EST:	Supervisor	
	Leave	e Taken	
Total Hours of Leave:	☐ Annual		□ Sick
	□ LWOP		□ Court
Employee Signature:		Supervisor:	·
Date:		Date:	
RETURN THIS FORM to Book	keeper withir	a 24 hours of	completion of Leave.

PAY RECORD	Ado	Troce			
No. of Exemptions	Rat	e of Pay			
FICA	ESC	Voluntary	NET	Chk.	Cumulative
SS Medicare	TAX	Deductions	PAY	No.	Net Pay
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Journal No.-DEPARTMENT / NAME TOTAL PUBLIC WORKS PUBLIC WORKS PUBLIC SAFETY TOTAL ADMINISTRATION TOTAL PUBLIC SAFETY ADMINISTRATION TOTAL ALL DEPARTMENTS Reg OT Payroll Period From -PAYROLL JOURNAL EARNINGS O.T. Pay Gross Pay Fed W/H Soc. Sec. DEDUCTIONS FICA Soc. Sec. Medicare **—** , 19 ESC **Net Pay** -,19_ Date of Payment

